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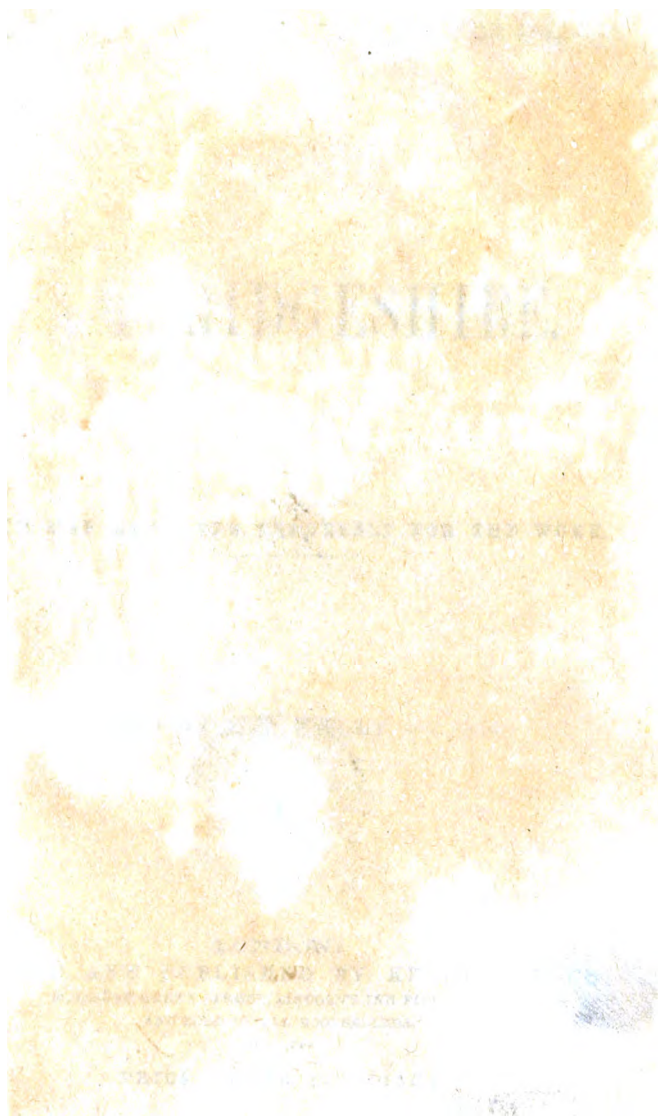
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COUNTY
TOPOGRAPHIES.



CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

128

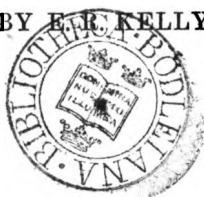


COUNTY TOPOGRAPHIES.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

WITH MAP ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WORK.

EDITED BY E. R. KELLY, M.A., F.S.G.



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PREFACE.

THE present volume consists merely of a reprint of the description of the several places in this County as given in the Post Office Directory recently published, and is produced in this form to meet the wishes of persons who, not requiring the varied information given in the Directory, wish to possess a small and inexpensive work giving short descriptions of all the places within the County.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY OFFICES,
51, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

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TOPOGRAPHY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE is one of the eastern counties, and is inland, though its borders reach within a few miles of the sea, at the great inlet called the Wash, and include the ports of Wisbech and Ely: it shelves gradually down from the upper sources of the Ouse, in the chalk country, to the low lands of the rivers, and includes within its bounds the Isle of Ely and much other marsh ground. The upper part of the shire lies between the Ouse and Cam, the two heads of the Ouse; the lower part lies between the Ouse and the Nene, and is watered by their channels: these streams run into the Wash.

Cambridgeshire runs very nearly north and south, between 52 deg. 1 min. and 52 deg. 45 min. north latitude, and 0 deg. 31 min. east and 0 deg. 16 min. west longitude from Greenwich, Cambridge being in very nearly the same longitude as London. The shape is oblong, the southern part being wider than the northern: the greatest length is about 51 miles from north to south, and the greatest breadth 32 miles, but at Ely the breadth is not more than about 15 miles. On the north it is bounded by Lincolnshire; on the east by the river Wisbech, and by the Welney, Croft, Ouse, and Lark, and the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; on the south by Essex, Herts, and Bedfordshire; on the west by Huntingdonshire; and on the north-west by Northamptonshire and the Catwater stream.

Cambridgeshire contains 524,962 acres, with a population in 1861 of 176,916, and in 1871 of 186,906, and may be arranged under two great divisions—the Isle of Ely in the marsh lands, with 227,362 acres, and a population of 66,333; and Cambridgeshire proper, with 297,600 acres and a population of 186,906.

The greater part of the shire is low and marshy, but on the

southern border the Gog-Magog and other hills rise to a height of about 300 feet. The whole district is well supplied with water: the upland is watered by the Ouse and its branches: the Ouse enters the shire on the west from Huntingdonshire, and passes through to the city of Ely on the east, proceeding to Downham and the sea at Lynn, in Norfolk: above Ely it receives the Cam, running down from Cambridge, where it is navigable, and just above which it is joined by the Rhee, from Hertfordshire and the south-west; below Ely the Ouse receives the Lark or Mildenhall river from Suffolk, navigable from Bury, and the Croft or Welney, from the borders of Norfolk: the Ouse is navigable for shipping up to Ely: the name of this river is Iberian, and is one of the very common names given to rivers by the Celts, like Thame, Dour and Dee: there is an Ouse in Cambridgeshire, Buckinghamshire, Sussex, and Yorkshire; an Oise (anciently Axona) in France, an Auser and Æsar in Italy, and Æous in Greece. The Neve is another of these names: the lower part only of this river passes through Cambridgeshire, where it splits into three channels, which have been much changed by drainage works: one channel is called the Catwater or Shire Drain, and runs between Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; a second, called Morton Leam, passes south to Wisbech, whence it is navigable to the sea; and the third, under the name of the Old Nene, or Whittlesea Dyke, passes by Whittlesea and March to the Ouse or Welney at Salter's Lode Sluice.

The Fen district, like most lowlands under drainage, contains many navigable cuts; and there is also a grand cut, to supply the place of the main channel of the Ouse, called the Old Bedford River, extending across the county from north-east to south-west, and a canal called the London and Cambridge Junction, connecting the Cam with the Stort, and thus with the Lea and the Thames.

The upland or southern part belongs to the chalk formation, which reaches from Newmarket to Royston, and takes in the Gog-Magog Hills and Royston Downs, which are a continuation of the Chiltern range in Bucks: next to this is the gault, a blue clay formation, and beyond this are the

fens. The country generally is fertile, corn being raised in the upland as well as in the lowlands, and grazing carried on in the latter.

The produce consists of wheat (the Burwell wheat having a high reputation as seed), other corn crops, cattle, sheep, Cottenham cheese (the production of which has much diminished), butter, hay, colesseed, osiers, cabbages, beans, potatoes, asparagus from Ely, reeds for thatching, chalk, lime, and turf for fuel (much used); the produce is chiefly sent to London from the ports of Lynn, Ely, and Wisbech, and from Cambridge and other towns by railway.

According to the occupation returns, brewing and malting are large trades. Brick-making is carried on to some extent, the chief material used in building being brick. Lime-burning, for manure, employs several persons, chiefly in the southern parts. The number of millers is considerable, and much corn is ground up and oilseed crushed. Basket-making and mat-making, for which many osiers are worked up, employ many persons. As there are so many navigable cuts and drains in the county, the employment of bargemen and boatmen is large, and many persons are employed in ship, boat, and barge building. Printing and bookselling employ 300 persons, chiefly at Cambridge, where many books are printed at the University and other presses. There are paper works, parchment works, and a needle factory.

The county is well provided with railway communication to all parts of England. The lines mostly belong to the Great Eastern and Great Northern systems, including two trunk lines to London, and a great east and west line. Cambridge is a grand railway point, and communicates with Royston, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and London by the Great Eastern Railway, and northward to Ely, whence there are railways to Peterborough and the port of Lynn, also to Brandon, and so to Norwich and the port of Yarmouth, and westward to Huntingdon; there is also a branch from Cambridge to Hitchin on the Great Northern, and a line of the London and North-Western Railway Company, crossing the Great Northern at Sandy, through

Bedford to Bletchley and Oxford. The Midland Railway Company has a branch from Peterborough, through Thorney, to Wisbech, thence to Lynn in Norfolk, and also access to Cambridge by its branch from Kettering to Huntingdon. The Great Northern Railway Company has a branch from Spalding in Lincolnshire to March. Ely and March are other railway centres.

The southern part of the county is crossed by the old Roman road of Icknield Street (which was also a British road of the Iceni) from Newmarket to Royston, and by Ermine Street from Royston to the north-west. The Via Devana, another of these ways, passed through Cambridge towards Godmanchester, and another through Ely to Cambridge; most of these have now been obliterated or diverted.

The old high roads are the Great North Road, from London to York and Edinburgh, by Royston, with a branch to Cambridge; the London, Norwich, and Newmarket Road, with a branch to Cambridge; and the Cambridge and Huntingdon Road, which joins the Great North Road. A branch of the Great North Road runs through the Isle of Ely by March and Wisbech.

Cambridgeshire first belonged to the Iberians, and afterwards to a British tribe called the Iceni, and being overcome by the Romans was by them included in the province Flavia Cæsariensis. The Romans had a town or settlement at Cambridge (Camboricum?). On the retreat of the Romans it was held by the Welsh, but they being driven out it was settled by the same English Waring and Frisian clans as Norfolk and Suffolk, being most likely known as the West folk. When the present kingdom of England was formed the land took the name of Grantbridgeshire, and in 870 was wasted by the Danes, who destroyed Cambridge, and the minsters of Ely, Soham, and Thorney. In 875 these invaders again occupied the country, and obtained afterwards a permanent settlement among the East English; but in 921 an army of these settlers surrendered at Cambridge to King Edward I., surnamed the Elder. In 1010 a fresh swarm of Danes, under King Swain, again burned Cambridge. On

the accession of William the Norman to the English kingdom, almost the only part of the land which resisted him was the Isle of Ely, where the gallant Hereward held out for nearly seven years, until 1074, when he was overpowered.

Cambridgeshire, under the name of Grantbridgeshire, was divided in the same manner previously to Domesday Survey as now. The Isle of Ely, in the north part of the shire, of old forming two hundreds, now forms four—Ely, with 26,940 acres (exclusive of the city of Ely); Wisbech, with 61,157 acres; North Witchford, with 86,275 acres; and South Witchford, with 37,462 acres.

In the rest of the shire are the hundreds of Northstow, in the north midland, with 19,651 acres; Staplow (anciently Staplehow), in the north midland, with 40,775 acres; Cheveley (Newmarket), in the east, with 12,905 acres; Radfield, in the south-east, with 23,869 acres; Staines, in the south-east midland, with 18,917 acres; Whittlesford, in the south, with 11,078 acres; Flendish (anciently Flamingdike), and exclusive of Cambridge, in the south midland, with 11,906 acres; Thriplow, in the south-west, with 16,160 acres; Chilford (Linton), anciently Childford, in the south-west, with 22,335 acres; Armingford, or Royston (named from the ford of Ermine Street), in the south-west, with 29,307 acres; Wetherley, in the south-west midland, with 19,149 acres; Long Stow, in the west, with 25,500 acres; Chester-ton, near Cambridge, in the south midland, with 15,847 acres; and Papworth, in the west midland, with 26,923 acres.

Cambridgeshire virtually includes two shires or separate jurisdictions, the shire proper and Ely. The shire proper has its county town at Cambridge, where the assizes and quarter sessions are held. The Isle of Ely is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop; the isle has also a bailiff, who acts as sheriff, a deputy-bailiff, and two coroners. The spring assizes and April and October sessions are held at Ely; the summer assizes and January and June sessions at Wisbech. Cambridgeshire is joined with Huntingdonshire in the shrievalty.

The University of Cambridge has separate jurisdiction

over its own members, and also exercises a superiority over the town of Cambridge.

The county is in the Norfolk circuit. For parliamentary purposes the two divisions form one district, returning three members to Parliament. Cambridge University sends two members, and Cambridge borough two. The greater part of both districts is in the diocese of Ely, except a few parishes in the diocese of Norwich, and one a peculiar of Rochester: there are 172 parishes. The Isle of Ely for ecclesiastical purposes is divided into the rural deaneries of Ely and Wisbech, and forms a division, over which the bishop of the diocese of Ely also exercises archidiaconal functions. The municipal boroughs are Cambridge and Wisbech.

The chief towns are:—Cambridge, with its celebrated university, population in 1871, 30,078; Ely, with the episcopal establishment, and a shipping port and railway station, 8,166; Newmarket, famed for its races and sporting, 3,672; Wisbech, with considerable export trade by water, and supplying great part of the district with coals and timber, 9,362; March, an ancient town, and a great railway station, 5,854; Thorney, formerly famous for its abbey, which is still a fine structure, 2,099; Linton, a small town in the south, 1,838; Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, 4,768; Soham, which had anciently an abbey, 4,283; and Whittlesea, also formerly possessing an abbey, 7,002; all these (except the two latter) are market towns. Whittlesea, or Whittlesey, has flax scutching and oil mills. Newmarket is partly in Suffolk, and Royston in Hertfordshire. The ecclesiastical edifices of the Isle of Ely are remarkably handsome.

The following is a list of the several poor law unions, with the parishes contained in them:—

CAMBRIDGE UNION.

All Saints	St. Clement
Holy Sepulchre	St. Edward
Holy Trinity	St. Giles
St. Andrew the Great	St. Mary the Great
St. Andrew the Less	St. Mary the Less
St. Benedict	St. Michael
St. Botolph	St. Peter

CAXTON & ARRINGTON UNION.

Arrington	Caldecot
Bourn	Caxton
Croxton	Little Eversden
Croydon cum-Clapton	Little Gransden
East Hatley	Longstowe
Elsworth	Orwell
Eltisley	Papworth St. Agnes (part Hunts)
Gamlingay	Papworth St. Everard
Great Eversden	Tadlow
Great Gransden (Hunts)	Toft
Hardwick	Wimpole
Hatley St. George	Yelling (Hunts)
Kingston	
Knapwell	

CHESTERTON UNION.

Barton	Histon
Cherry Hinton	Horningsea
Chesterton	Impington
Childerley	Landbeach
Comberton	Little Shelford
Coton	Little Wilbraham
Cottenham	Long Stanton All Saints
Dry Drayton	Long Stanton St. Michael
Fen Ditton	Madingley
Fulbourn All Saints & St. Vigors	Milton Newton
Girton	Oakington
Grantchester	Rampton
Great Shelford	Stapleford
Great Wilbraham	Stow-cum-Quy
Harleton	Teversham
Harston	Trumpington
Haslingfield	Waterbeach
Hauxton	Willingham

ELY UNION.

Coveney	Ely St. Mary
Downham	Ely Trinity

Haddenham	Wentworth
Littleport	Wilburton
Mepal	Witcham
Stretham	Witchford
Sutton	

LINTON UNION.

Babraham	Ickleton
Balsam	Linton
Carlton-cum-Willingham	Little Abington
Castle Camps	Pampisford
Duxford	Sawston
Great Abington	Shudy Camps
Great Bartlow	Weston Colville
Hadstock (Essex)	West Wickham
Hildersham	West Wrating
Hinxton	Whittlesford
Horseheath	

NEWMARKET UNION.

Ashley-cum-Silverley	Landwade
Bottisham	Lidgate (Suffolk)
Brinkley	Moulton (Suffolk)
Burrough Green	Newmarket All Saints
Burwell	Newmarket St. Mary (Suffolk)
Cheveley	Ousden (Suffolk)
Chippenham	Snailwell
Dalham (Suffolk)	Soham
Dullingham	Stetchworth
Exning (Suffolk)	Swaffham Bulbeck
Fordham	Swaffham Prior
Gazeley (Suffolk)	Westley Waterless
Ileham	Wicken
Kennett	Wood Ditton
Kirtling	

NORTH WITCHFORD UNION.

Benwick	March
Chatteris	Welches Dam
Doddington	Wimblington
Manea	

WHITTLESBY UNION.

Whittlesey St. Mary & St. Andrew

WISBECH UNION.

Clenchwarton (Norfolk)	Tilney-cum-Islington (Norfolk)
Elm	
Emneth (Norfolk)	Tilney St. Lawrence (Norfolk)
Leverington	Tydd St. Giles
Newton	Upwell (partly in Norfolk)
Outwell (partly in Norfolk)	Walpole St. Andrew (Norfolk)
Parson Drove	Walpole St. Peter (Norfolk)
Terrington St. Clement (Norfolk)	Walsoken (Norfolk)
	West Walton (Norfolk)
Terrington St. John (Norfolk)	Wisbech St. Mary
	Wisbech St. Peter
Tilney All Saints (Norfolk)	

The following is a list of the hundreds in the county, with the parishes contained in them:—

Hundred of Armingford:—Abington-in-the-Clay or Abington Pigotts, Bassingbourn, Croydon-cum-Clapton, East Hatley, Guilden, Morden, Litlington, Melbourn, Meldreth, Royston (part of), Shingay, Steeple Morden, Tadlow, Wendy, and Whaddon.

Hundred of Chesterton:—Chesterton, Childerley, Cottenham, Dry Drayton, and Histon.

Hundred of Cheveley:—Ashley-cum-Silverley, Cheveley, Kirtling, Newmarket All Saints, and Wood Ditton.

Hundred of Chilford:—Babraham, Castle Camps, Great Abington, Great Bartlow, Hildersham, Horseheath, Linton, Little Abington, Pampisford, Shudy Camps, and West Wickham.

Hundred of Ely:—Downham and Littleport.

Hundred of Flendish:—Cherry Hinton, Fen Ditton, Fullbourn All Saints and St. Vigors, Horningsea, and Teversham.

Hundred of Longstow:—Bourn, Caldecote, Caxton, Croxton, Eltisley, Gamlingay, Great Eversden, Hardwicke, Hatley St. George, Kingston, Little Eversden, Little Gransden, Longstow, and Toft.

Hundred of North Witchford:—Chatteris, Doddington, March, St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesey.

Hundred of Northstow:—Girton, Impington, Landbeach, Lolworth, Long Stanton All Saints, Long Stanton St. Michael, Maddingley, Milton, Oakington, Rampton, and Waterbeach.

Hundred of Papworth:—Boxworth, Conington, Elsworth, Fen Drayton, Graveley, Knapwell, Over, Papworth St. Agnes, Papworth St. Everard, Swavesey, and Willingham.

Hundred of Radfield:—Balsham, Brinkley, Burrough Green, Carlton-cum-Willingham, Dullingham, Stetchworth, West Wratting, Westley Waterless, and Weston Colville.

Hundred of South Witchford:—Coveney, Grunty Fen, Haddenham, Manea Chapelry, Mepal, Sutton, Stretham, Welches Dam, Wentworth, Wilburton, Witcham, and Witchford.

Hundred of Staine:—Bottisham, Great Wilbraham, Little Wilbraham, Swaffham Bulbeck, Swaffham Prior, and Stow-cum-Quy.

Hundred of Staploe:—Burwell, Chippenham, Fordham, Isleham, Kennett, Landwade, Snailwell, Soham, and Wicken.

Hundred of Thriplow:—Foulmire, Foxton, Great Shelford, Harston, Hauxton, Little Shelford, Newton, Stapleford, Thriplow, and Trumpington.

Hundred of Wetherley:—Arrington, Barrington, Barton, Comberton, Coton, Grantchester, Harleton, Haslingfield, Orwell, Shepreth, and Wimpole.

Hundred of Whittlesford:—Duxford, Hinxton, Ickleton, Sawston, and Whittlesford.

Hundred of Wisbech:—Elm, Leverington, Newton, Outwell, Parson Drove Chapelry, Thorney, Tydd St. Giles, Upwell, Wisbech St. Mary, and Wisbech St. Peter.

Cambridge Borough and University:—All Saints, Holy Sepulchre, Holy Trinity, St. Andrew the Great, St. Andrew the Less, St. Benedict, St. Botolph, St. Clement, St. Edward, St. Giles, St. Mary the Great, St. Mary the Less, St. Michael, and St. Peter.

Ely City:—Ely College, Ely St. Mary, Ely Trinity, and Ely Westmoor Fen.

The County Lunatic Asylum, situated at Fulbourn, is a handsome building, in the Elizabethan style, erected at a cost of about £40,000; it will accommodate about 310 inmates; Dr. George Mackenzie Bacon, medical superintendent; Henry Archer, clerk & steward; Miss Caroline Williams, matron.

The County Gaol and House of Correction is situated on Castle hill, in the parish of Chesterton, and was erected in 1804, on the site of the old castle; Barnabas Gibson is governor; Rev. Edward Ventris, M.A. chaplain; Thomas B. Bumpsted, surgeon.

The Gaols for the Isle of Ely are at Ely and Wisbech: that at Ely was built in 1849 on the model of Pentonville prison; William Curry, governor; Wisbech Gaol, Edward F. Burrows, governor.

CORONERS.—*For the County*, Frederic Barlow, 60 St. Andrew's st. Cambridge; deputy, J. N. York, High st. Newmarket. *For the Isle of Ely*, vacant (northern division), William Marshall (southern division), Hill house, Ely.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—Right Hon. Hy. Bouverie William Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons, Speaker's House, Palace of Westminster, London *s.w.* & Glynde, near Lewes, Sussex; Benjamin Bridges Hunter Rodwell, esq. Q.C. 1 New court, Temple, London *s.c.* & Ampton hall, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk; & the Hon. Eliot Constantine Yorke, 17 Curzon street, Mayfair *w.* & Carlton club, London *s.w.*

POLLING PLACES FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Appointed pursuant to "The Ballot Act, 1872," on January 2nd, 1873.

Bassingbourn	Landbeach
Bottisham	Linton
Brinkley	Newmarket
Cambridge	Soham
Caxton	Swavesey
Gamlingay	Whittlesford
Harston	

POLLING PLACES FOR THE ISLE OF ELY.

Appointed pursuant to "The Ballot Act, 1872," on November
12th, 1872.

Chatteris	Gorefield
Doddington	Haddenham
Ely	Littleport
Friday Bridge	

COUNTY POLICE.

(AMALGAMATED WITH HUNTINGDONSHIRE.)

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMBRIDGE.

Chief Constable, Vice-Admiral George Davies, Pendeen ho
Staff Surgeon, T. B. Bumpsted, esq

Cambridge Division, Charles Stretten, esq. Cambridge,
chief superintendent & deputy chief constable. *Stations*—
Bloxworth, Chesterton, Cottenham, Dry Drayton, Great
Shelford, Harston, Histon, Long Stanton, Over, Swave-
sey, Trumpington, Waterbeach, Willingham

Newmarket Division, William Benson, Newmarket, supt.
Stations—Brinkley, Burwell, Cheveley, Chippenham,
Fordham, Islesham, Kirtling, Newmarket, Soham,
Stetchworth, Wicken

Arrington & Melbourne Division, Philip Pallant, Arring-
ton, superintendent. *Stations*—Arrington, Barrington,
Bassingbourn, Foulmire, Harlton, Melbourn, Royeton,
Steeple-Morden, Tadlow

Caxton Division, William Dade, Caxton, inspector. *Sta-
tions*—Caxton, Elsworth, Eltisley, Gamlingay, Toft

Linton Division, Charles Long, Police Station, Linton,
superintendent. *Stations*—Abington, Balsham, Castle
Camps, Duxford, Horseheath, Ickleton, Linton, Sawston,
Weston Colville

Bottisham Division, James Greig, Police station, Bottis-
ham, inspector. *Stations*—Bottisham, Cherry-Hinton,
Fen Ditton, Fulbourn, Great Wilbraham, Swaffham Prior

ISLE OF ELY.

Head-Quarters, Capt. J. W. Foster, March, chief constable
Chatteris & March Division, Thomas Collins, March, supt.
Stations—Benwick, Chatteris, Doddington, Manea,
March, Wimblington

Ely Division, Thomas Smith, Ely, superintendent. *Stations*—Coveney, Downham, Ely, Haddenham, Littleport, Mepal, Prickwillow, Streatham, Stuntney, Sutton, Wilburton

Whittlesey Division, Benjamin Burrows, Whittlesey, inspector. *Stations* — Coates, North Bank, Thorney, Whittlesey

Wisbech Division, Robert L. Redding, Elm, superintendent. *Stations*—Brimstone Hill, Elm, Friday Bridge, Guyhirn, Leverington, Parson Drove, Outwell, Tydd St. Giles, Welney

ACTING MAGISTRATES FOR THE COUNTY.

LORD LIEUTENANT AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM.

CHARLES WATSON TOWNLEY, Esq.,
Fulbourn, Cambridge.

CHAIRMAN OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

THE HONOURABLE ELIOT THOMAS YORKE,
15 Park street, Grosvenor square, London w.

Allix Charles Peter, esq. Swaffham house, Newmarket
 Astell John Harvey, esq. Woodbury hall, Gamlingay, St. Neots
 Beldam Edward, esq. Royston
 Bennet Rev. Edwd. Kedington, D.C.L. Cheveley, Newmarket
 Bishop Rev. Freeman Heathcote, Basingbourn, Royston
 Burgoyne Sir John Montagu, bart. Sutton park, Potton
 Cambridge Vice-Chancellor of the University of
 Cambridge The Mayor of
 Cheere Robert, esq. Papworth hall, St. Ives
 Daintree John Cole, esq. Elsworth, St. Ives
 De La Warr The Right Hon. The Earl, Bourn hall, Royston
 Dobede Henry Frederic, esq. Exning hall, Newmarket
 Dobede John, esq. Exning hall, Newmarket
 Duncombe The Hon. Octavius, Waresley park, St. Neots
 Ficklin Thomas John, esq. The Grove, Cambridge
 Fordham Edward King, esq. Ashwell, Royston
 Fordham Francis John, esq. Royston
 Fordham John Edward, esq. Melbourn Bury, Royston
 Foster Ebenezer Bird, esq. Anstey hall, Trumpington, Cam-
 bridge
 Frost Edward Purkis, esq. West Wrattling hall, Linton
 Fryer Frederick Daniel, esq. Moulton Paddocks, Newmarket
 Gardner William Dunn, esq. Fordham abbey, Soham
 Godfrey Rev. William, Kennet hall, Newmarket
 Goodwin Major Edward, Hildersham, Linton

Hall William Henry, esq. Six Mile Bottom, Newmarket
 Hamond William Parker, esq. Pampisford hall, Cambridge
 Hardwicke The Right Hon. The Earl of, Wimpole hall,
 Arrington

Hicks Edward, esq. Wilbraham Temple, Cambridge
 Hicks Stanley Edward, esq. Datchet, Windsor
 Houblon Richard Archer, esq. Bartlow, Linton
 Huddleston Ferdinand, esq. Sawston hall, Cambridge
 Inglis Major-Genl. William, c.b. Hildersham hall, Linton
 Isaacson William Parr, esq. Willoughby house, Newmarket
 Jenyns George, esq. Bottisham hall, Newmarket
 King Robert William, esq. Brinkley hall, Newmarket
 Law John Halsey, esq. 2 Cintra terrace, Cambridge
 Leeds The Most Noble the Duke of, Gogmagog hills, Cambridge
 Liddell Rev. Edward Thomas, Wimpole rectory, Arrington
 Magenis Col. Richard Henry, Abington hall, Cambridge
 Mortlock Edmund John, esq. Bene't street, Cambridge
 Nash-Woodham William, esq. Shepreth, Royston
 Newton George Onslow, esq. Croxton park, St. Neots
 Newton Samuel Charles, esq. The Downs, Croxton, St. Neots
 North The Hon. William Henry John, Kirtling tower,
 Newmarket

Pemberton Major Christopher Robert, Newton, Cambridge
 Pemberton Francis Alex. Richd. esq. Newton, Cambridge
 Pemberton Hy. Williams, esq. Trumpington hall, Cambridge
 Perkins Henry, esq. Triplow, Royston
 Pigott Rev. George Granado Graham Foster, Abington
 Pigotts, Royston

Pyne Richard, esq. Royston

Robinson Christopher William, esq. Dullingham house,
 Newmarket

Rushton Rev. James, Longstowe rectory, Caxton

Shaw Rev. Frederick, Fen Drayton, St. Ives

Sperling Arthur, esq. Lattenbury hill, St. Ives

Stanley Sidney, esq. Long Stowe hall, Caxton

Stone Rev. Henry, Croydon, Arrington

Tharp John Manners Gordon, esq. Chippenham, Newmarket

Wale Col. Robert Gregory, Little Shelford, Cambridge

Webb Theodore Vincent, esq. Great Gransden, Caxton

Wilkinson Isaac Herbert, esq. Upper Hare park, Newmarket
 Wortham Biscoe Hill, esq. Kneesworth house, Royston
 Yorke The Hon. Eliot Constantine, M.P. 17 Curzon street,
 London w. & Carlton club
 Yorke The Hon. Eliot Thomas, 15 Park street, Grosvenor
 square, London w
 Yorke The Hon. John Manners, Wimpole hall, Arrington
Clerk of the Peace, Hale Wortham, esq. Royston

MAGISTRATES FOR THE ISLE OF ELY.

CUSTOS ROTULORUM.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

Aveling James Thomas, esq. Eldernell, Whittlesey
 Banks Rev. Samuel, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire
 Blunt John, esq. High causeway, Whittlesey
 Brady John, esq. Ely
 Brown John, esq. Elwyn orchard, March
 Catling Robert Charles, esq. Needham house, Elm
 Cropley James, esq. Egremont house, Ely
 Dalison Rev. John Beauvoir, Beaupré hall, Upwell
 Fryer Frederick Daniel, esq. Moulton paddocks, Newmarket
 Fryer John, esq. The Manor house, Chatteris
 Fryer John Richardson, esq. High street, Chatteris
 Gardner John Dunn, esq. 19 Park street, Grosvenor
 square, London w
 Hall Rev. George, Sextry house, Ely
 Howorth Rev. William, Whitton rectory, Ipswich
 Huddleston Rev. Geo. Jas. Tunworth, Basingstoke, Hants
 Little John, esq. Bishop's Stortford, Herts
 Little Joseph, esq. St. Mary's street, Ely
 Martin Henry Waddelow, esq. Littleport, Isle of Ely
 Martin Joseph, esq. Highfield house, Littleport
 Moore William, esq. Elm, Wisbech

Newsham William, esq. Willock, Wisbech Saint Mary
 Page Thomas, esq. 37 Hyde Park gardens, London w
 Pate Martin, esq. St. Mary's street, Ely
 Pell Albert, esq. Hazlebeech, Northamptonshire
 Pell Oliver Claude, esq. Wilburton manor, Ely
 Pigot Rev. Hugh, Stretham rectory, Ely
 Reed Major Lancelot, Elm
 Richards Thomas, esq. Wimblington, March
 Richardson Thomas, esq. Chatteris
 Ruston Alfred Seward, esq. Aylesbury house, Chatteris
 Sharpe Henry, esq. Leverington
 Sparke Rev. Edward Bowyer, Feltwell, Brandon
 Spencer Hon. & Rev. Chas. Frederic Octavius, Sutton, Ely
 Staffurth William Abraham Ellis, esq. Whittlesey
 Townley Charles Watson, esq. Fulbourn, Cambridge
 Vipan Thomas Maylin, esq. Sutton house, Ely
 Waddelow John, esq. Whittlesey, Isle of Ely
 Ward Henry William, esq. 6 North brink, Wisbech
 Whitting William, esq. Thorney abbey, Isle of Ely
Clerk of the Peace, Fredk. Morehouse Metcalfe, esq. Wisbech

OFFICERS OF THE ISLE OF ELY.

Chief Constable of Isle Constabulary, Captain John
 William Foster, March
*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors of the Cambridgeshire,
 Isle of Ely & Borough of Cambridge Lunatic Asylum*,
 Clement Francis, esq. Cambridge
*Coroner for the Hundred of Ely & South part of the
 Hundred of Witchford*, William Marshall, esq. Ely
*Coroner for the Hundred of Wisbech & North part of
 the Hundred of Witchford*, vacant
Surveyor of Bridges &c. Richards Reynolds Rowe, Cam-
 bridge
Treasurer, Robert Dawbarn, jun. esq. March
Ely Prison, William Curry, keeper; Rev. John Franey,
 chaplain; John Muriel, surgeon
Wisbech Prison, Edward Fleming Burrows, keeper; Rev.
 George Harrison Wharton Thompson, chaplain; Frederick
 Fawcett, surgeon, Wisbech

GREAT ABINGTON is a village and parish, 2½ miles north-west from Linton, and 8 south-east from Cambridge, in the hundred of Chilford, union of Linton, county court district of Saffron Walden, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, situated on the south bank of the river Granta, and on the main road from Cambridge to Linton and Haverhill. A branch line of the Great Eastern railway from Cambridge passes through the parish, and has a station at Pampisford, rather more than 1 mile from the village. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is an ancient edifice of Early English character: it has a chancel, nave, and south aisle, and tower in which are 2 bells. The register dates from about the year 1670. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £120, in the gift of Edmund John Mortlock, esq., who is lord of the manor, principal landowner, and impropiator of the rectorial tithes, and held by the Rev. Robert Goodwin, M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, rural dean of South Camps. Abington Hall is the seat of Colonel Richard Henry Magenis, J.P., situate in a well-wooded park, through which the river Granta flows. The soil is chiefly light; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,500 acres; rateable value, £2,216 10s. 3d.; and the population in 1871 was 300.

LITTLE ABINGTON is a parish and village, 3 miles north-west from Linton, 8 south-east from Cambridge, and about 1 mile north-east from the Pampisford station on the Great Eastern railway, in the hundred of Chilford, union of Linton, county court district of Saffron Walden, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, situated on the north side of the river Granta, and on the road from Cambridge to Linton and Haverhill. The church of St. Mary is an ancient structure, having chancel, nave, and a tower containing 1 bell. The register dates from about the year 1590. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £87, in the gift of E. J. Mortlock, esq., and held by the Rev. Edward Lynch Pearson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. E. J. Mortlock, esq., who is lord of

the manor, and Thomas Osler Kent are the landowners. The soil is gravel and chalk; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,234 acres; rateable value, £1,712 17s. 6d.; and the population in 1871 was 339.

ABINGTON PIGOTTS (or **ABINGTON-IN-THE CLAY**) is a parish, 4 miles north-west from Royston station, 42 from London, and 11 south-west from Cambridge, in the hundred of Armingford, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Shingay, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely: it had formerly a market on Fridays, granted to the Bassingbournes about the year 1335. The church of St. Michael has chancel, nave, south porch, and tower with 2 bells: it contains several memorials of the Pigott family. The register dates from about the year 1600. The living is a rectory, yearly value £300, with residence and a few acres of glebe, in the gift of, and held by, the Rev. George Granado Graham Foster Pigott, LL.B., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The Rev. G. G. G. F. Pigott is lord of the manor. The whole of the property of this parish is vested in the Graham Foster Pigott family. The soil is clayey and chalky; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley and beans. The area is 1,237 acres; rateable value, £2,257; the population in 1871 was 197.

ARRINGTON is a parish, about 6 miles north-west from Royston station, 44 from London, and 10 south-west from Cambridge, in the hundred of Wetherley, union of Caxton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, situated on the Ermine Street. The church of St. Nicholas is a small and ancient structure, pleasantly situated in an elevated position, about the centre of the parish: it consists of nave, with square embattled tower, and low spire rising from it, and has 1 bell. The register of marriages and burials dates back to 1538, while that of baptisms commences at 1550. The great tithes are vested in the Master and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, who are patrons of the living, which is

[**ASHLEY-CUM-SILVERLEY.**] 20 [CAMBRIDGESHIRE.]

a vicarage, yearly value £69, and held by the Rev. John Richardson Major, D.D., of that college, formerly head master of King's College School, London. Susan, fourth Countess of Hardwicke, erected six almshouses in 1846, opposite the entrance to Wimpole Hall, two for married persons and four for single men or women. The whole of the parish belongs to the Earl of Hardwicke, who is lord of the manor. The soil is clayey; subsoil, chalk and gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,388 acres; rateable value, £1,698; the population in 1871 was 305.

ARRINGTON BRIDGE is 1 mile south.

ASHLEY-cum-SILVERLEY is a village and parish, 63 miles from London, and 4 south-east from the Newmarket railway station, in the hundred of Cheveley, Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Fordham, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, situated on the Suffolk border of the county. The church of the Holy Trinity was built and opened for divine worship in November, 1845: it has a turret containing 1 bell, and consists of chancel, nave, and transept; the two latter were added in 1872. The register dates from the year 1746. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Silverley annexed, joint yearly value £400, in the gift of the Hon. W. H. J. North, and held by the Rev. George Forrest Browne, B.D., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, who is non-resident; the Rev. Henry James is curate in charge. Here is a school for boys and girls under the School Board Act. The Hon. William Henry John North is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is clayey; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 2,143 acres; rateable value, £3,066; and the population in 1871 was 562.

BABRAHAM (anciently called **BRADBURNHAM**) is a parish and village on the river Granta, at the foot of the Gog-Magog Hills, 2 miles north from the Pampisford station on the Great Eastern railway, 4 north-west from Linton, and 7 south-east from Cambridge, in a quiet rural spot, in

the hundred of Chilford, union of Linton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Peter is a Gothic building, having a chancel, nave, aisles, and tower in which are 2 bells. The register dates from about the year 1580. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £125, with good residence, in the gift of Henry John Adeane, esq., and held by the Rev. Joseph Singleton, M.A., of Queens' College, Cambridge. Here is a school for fifty boys and girls, and six almshouses, endowed by a Mrs. Judith Bennett, for six poor widows or spinsters, with an allowance of 3s. per week each and some fuel and clothing yearly. Near the village, standing in an extensive park, is Babraham House, a red brick mansion, with stone facing-, in the Elizabethan style: it was rebuilt by the late owner, J. Adeane, esq., in the year 1832: it is remarkable for its splendour, being one of the finest mansions in the county: it is the seat of the Earl Cadogan. The soil is gravel and chalk; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 2,350 acres; rateable value £2,828 9s. 3d.; the population in 1871 was 298.

BALSHAM is a parish and village, 3 miles north-north-east from Linton station, 9 south-south-west from Newmarket, in the hundred of Radfield, union of Linton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of the Holy Trinity is a very handsome edifice, having chancel, nave, aisles, and square tower in which are 5 bells: it is now about to be restored, from plans by W. Butterfield, and the west entrance through the tower re-opened. The register dates from the year 1558. The living is a rectory, yearly value £1,400, in the gift of the Governors of the Charterhouse, London, and held by the Rev. John Joseph Halcombe, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, who is reader and librarian at the Charterhouse; the Rev. John Alfred Williams is the curate. The National school (formerly the old Manor House) was presented in

the year 1862 by the Governors of the Charterhouse, London, and was restored by public subscription, assisted by a Government grant, with residence for the master, and will accommodate 200 children. Here are chapels used by the Independents and Baptists. The charities are £37 yearly for distribution for bread and coal. The Governors of the Charterhouse, London, are lords of the manor and principal landowners. The soil is clay; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 4,402 acres; rateable value, £8,145 8s. 6d.; the population in 1871 was 1,102.

BARRINGTON is a parish and village, 1 mile north from Foxton railway station, 52 miles from London, about 7 south-west from Cambridge, and about the same distance north from Royston, situated on the river Rhea, in the hundred of Wetherley, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Barton, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints is an ancient stone structure, and has a chancel, nave, aisles, embattled tower with 6 bells, north and south porches, and a chapel contiguous to the north aisle, used as a burial-place of the Bendyshe family. The register dates from the year 1563. The living is a discharged vicarage, yearly value £225, with residence and 56 acres of glebe, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. John William Edward Conybeare, M.A., of that college. There is a National school for boys and girls. Here is an Independent chapel, erected in 1856: the site was the gift of John Coleman, esq. The charities are about £35 yearly, principally for fuel. The Master and Fellows of Trinity College are lords of the manor; and the Rev. Richard Bendyshe, John Coleman and Edward Prime, esqrs., and Earl De la Warr, are the principal landowners. Coprolites are extensively dug here. The soil is clunch, clay, and gault; subsoil, gault. The chief crops are wheat, barley and beans. The area is 2,129 acres; rateable value, £4,686; and the population in 1871 was 727.

BARTLOW is a very small village, parish, and station on the Great Eastern railway, situate on the road from Cambridge to Haverhill, 2 miles south-east from Linton, 13 south-east from Cambridge, in the hundred of Chilford, union of Linton, county court district of Saffron Walden, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The village of Bartlow is in the county of Cambridge, but the hamlet of **BARTLOW** (or **Steventon**) **END**, as it is otherwise called, is in the parish of Ashdon, county of Essex: it maintains its own poor, and pays church rates to Bartlow. [For names of residents, *see* "Essex Directory."] This place is very remarkable for four artificial hills; excavations made in them in the years 1832, 1835, and 1838 (of which accounts were given by the late Rokewood Gage, esq., in Vols. 25, 26, and 28 of the "Archæologia"), distinctly prove them to be Roman works: many curious and valuable sepulchral relics were discovered in them, which have since been unfortunately lost in the fire which burnt down Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, the seat of Viscount Maynard, on whose estate the hills are situated: these hills are actually in the parish of Ashdon, but are called Bartlow Hills, from their being close to that village. The church of St. Mary is an ancient edifice, in the Elizabethan style, and consists of a chancel, nave, and round tower with 3 bells: in the interior is a fresco of St. Christopher, the Roman soldier, carrying the Infant Saviour over a ford: the tower is of considerable antiquity, and much older than the body of the church, the thickness of the walls being six feet. The register dates from the year 1573. The living is a rectory, tithe rent-charge £315, with 65 acres of glebe and residence, total about £400, in the gift of G. R. Simpkin, esq., and held by the Rev. Sheridan Patterson. A Free school, to hold 72 scholars, is now being erected here, at a cost of £400, by subscriptions. The trustees of the late Viscount Maynard are lords of the manor. The principal landowners are the rector, R. A. Houlton, esq., and M. F. Dayrell, esq. Walton's Park is the seat of Hugh Dawson Raincock, esq. The soil is chalk and gravel; subsoil, chalk. The

chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley. The parish contains 370 acres; rateable value, £684 14s. 6d.; the population in 1871 was 93.

BARTON is a parish, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west from Cambridge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ north-west from Lords Bridge station on the Bedford and Cambridge line of the London and North Western railway, in the hundred of Wetherley, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, situated on the Bourn Brook. The church of St. Peter is an ancient stone structure: it consists of large chancel, long nave, square embattled tower with 4 bells, and south porch: it has an organ loft: a carved oak screen separates the nave from the chancel: there are some brasses in the chancel to the Martin family, whose dates are 1593 and 1613. The register dates from the year 1790. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £190, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and held by the Rev. Alfred William Monkhouse, M.A., of Hertford College, Oxford. The charities are £6 19s. yearly, for bread and fuel. Here is a National school. The Master and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, are the lords of the manor. The principal landowners are Miss Mary Page, Sanders Holben, esq., and Cambridge University. The soil and subsoil are of a clayey nature, and coprolites are dug here; steam is used in the process of washing and pumping. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,812 acres; rateable value, £3,120; the population in 1871 was 418.

BARWAY (BARKWAY, or BARRAWAY) is a hamlet and chapelry belonging to Soham, 3 miles south from Ely station, and 4 north-west from Soham, in the union and county court district of Royston, situated in the Fen lands, near the navigable Ouse, river Cam, and Soham brook; it consists only of a few farmhouses, and contains an Episcopal chapel, served from Soham. W. D. Gardner, esq., is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are John Dobede, esq.,

and Mrs. M. Slack. The soil is various. The chief crops are wheat, barley, and oats. The population in 1871 was 83.

BASSINGBOURN is a parish, about 3 miles north-west from Royston station, and 42 from London, in the hundred of Armingford, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Shingay, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, erected in the fourteenth century, has a chancel, nave, aisles, and embattled tower: in the church are some monuments of the Nightingale and Turpin families: it was restored in 1865, at a cost of about £2,000, to which sum the Dean and Chapter of Westminster contributed £300: the tower arch has been opened, a vestry formed in the tower, with ringing floor over, and fitted up for the reception of the library of rare theological works which were bequeathed to this parish in 1717 by Sir Edward Nightingale, a former owner of Kneesworth; an organ has been placed in the chancel. The register dates from the year 1558. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £224, with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and held by the Rev. Freeman Heathcote Bishop, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford. Here is an Independent chapel. Stoghton's charity of £2 12s. yearly is for bread. Royston Union Workhouse is situated here. Capt. Edward Heneage Finch-Hatton, who is lord of the manor, the Earl of Hardwicke, B. H. Wortham, Daniel Flitton, Charles Edward Beldam, and John Phillips Nunn, esqrs., are principal landowners. A market was formerly held in this parish. In 1867 gas works were erected. The soil is clayey and chalkey, and the subsoil, gault and clay. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas and rye. The area of the entire parish is 4,223 acres; rateable value, £8,847 12s; the population in 1871 was 2,730.

Kneesworth is a hamlet on the Great North Road, in the parish of Bassingbourn, 2 miles north from Royston station. Biscoe Hill Wortham, esq., J.P., of Kneesworth House, is owner of this hamlet. The soil is chiefly chalk, red land, and heavy land; the subsoil is clay and chalk.

The chief crops are wheat and barley. The area is 948 acres; rateable value, £2,395 8s.; the population in 1871 was 491.

BENWICK, formerly a hamlet of Doddington, is now a parish, 4 miles north-west from Chatteris, and 7 south-west from March, in the union and hundred of North Witchford, Isle of Ely, county court district of March, rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely). The church of St. Nicholas was erected in 1850, at the joint expense of Sir Henry Peyton, bart., and the late rector of Doddington: it is in the Early English style, and cost £2,000: it has a tower and spire with 1 bell, and consists of a chancel, nave, and aisles, with sittings for about 250. The register dates from the year 1785. The living is a rectory, yearly value £550, in the gift of Sir Thomas Peyton, bart., and held by the Rev. William Hardy Wood, M.A., of University College, Oxford. There are also chapels belonging to the Baptist and Wesleyan connexions. Sir Thomas Peyton, bart., is lord of the manor. The land, which consists entirely of fen, is distributed among many small freeholders. The soil is fen; subsoil, clay and gault. The area is 3,101A. 3R. 34P.; rateable value, £5,405 4s. 8d.; the population in 1871 was 857.

BOROUGH GREEN (or BURROUGH GREEN) is a village and parish, 2½ miles south-east from the Dullingham station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, and 6 south from Newmarket, in the hundred of Radfield, Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Augustine is an ancient stone building, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and tower, in which are 5 bells; in the chancel are six recumbent stone figures, much decayed, and of a very ancient date. The register dates from about the year 1570. The living is a rectory, yearly value about £500, in the gift of Mrs. Porcher, and held by the Rev. Charles Baring Coney, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Here is a school for boys and girls, endowed with £30 per annum, and a sum of £10 16s. 9d.

yearly for apprenticing; also a Free school for infants, endowed with £9 per annum. E. L. Kindersley, esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is various; subsoil, clay and chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and roots. The area of the parish is 2,217 acres; rateable value, £3,078; the population in 1871 was 420.

BOTTISHAM is a village and parish, distant from Six Mile Bottom station 3 miles north-west, and 6 west from Newmarket, in the hundred of Staine, Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, situated on the road from Newmarket to Cambridge. The church of the Holy Trinity is a beautiful ancient structure, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, north, south, and western Galilee porches, and square embattled tower with 5 bells: the interior is exceedingly handsome, in good repair, and is a fine specimen of Decorated work. The register dates from the year 1563. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £300, with residence, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. John Brown McClellan, M.A., late fellow of that college. Here are schools, under the School Board; and a place of worship for Independents. The County Magistrates hold petty sessions every alternate Wednesday at the Police Station. An incendiary fire, on February 7, 1846, destroyed the produce of two large farms, also fifteen cottages, depriving twenty-four poor families of homes. About £290 yearly from several charities is distributed in money and kind. Bottisham Park contains about 100 acres, and is well wooded: the mansion is a commodious plain brick building, the seat of George Jenyns, esq., J.P., who is lord of the manor. Trinity College, St. Peter's College, Downing College, Cambridge, and the lord of the manor, are the principal landowners. The soil is clay; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, and oats. The area of the whole parish is 4,700 acres; rateable value, £8,975; the population in 1871 was 1,653, including **LODE**, or Bottisham Lode, and **LONGMEADOW**. In 1863 the hamlets of

Bottisham Lode, Longmeadow, and the Fen, were formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish, called **BOTTISHAM LODGE**. The church of St. James was built and consecrated in 1853: it consists of chancel, nave, south porch, and has a bell-turret containing 2 bells. The register dates from the year 1853. The living is a vicarage, of the yearly value of £70, with house, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. James Armitage Bonser, M.A., of that college. In this new parish is also a place of worship for Baptists. At Bottisham Lode are the remains of the Priory of Anglesey, founded by Henry I., and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas: the remains consist of a vaulted room and graduated corbel-table, connected with a staircase; both are Early English. The area of the ecclesiastical parish is 2,743 acres; the population in 1871 was 648.

BOURN is a parish, 10 miles north from Royston station, about 9 west from Cambridge, and about a mile and a half north-east from the Old North Road station on the Bedford and Cambridge line of the London and North Western railway, and gives name to a deanery, in the hundred of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. This was the seat of the Barony of Picot de Cambridge, who had a castle at this place, of which the moat and other vestiges remain. The church of St. Mary is a spacious cruciform structure of mixed styles, with chancel, nave, aisles, and a large square tower: it contains some monuments of the Hagger family, and that of the late Henry Leyell, esq. The register dates from the year 1653. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £161, in the gift of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Christ's College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. John Dowell Ridout, M.A., of that college. A National school was erected here in 1866 for the children of the parish, chiefly supported by the Earl De La Warr, and the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. The charities are £5 15s. yearly. The scenery around this village is most beautiful

and picturesque; there is a pleasing variation of hill and dale, finely interspersed with thick woods and shady groves. Bourn Hall, the seat of the Earl De La Warr, is of red brick, with embattled walls, supposed to be of the 12th century; a moat formerly surrounded the hall: the park contains about 20 acres, with good plantations. The Earl De La Warr is part lord of the manor, and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Christ's College, Cambridge, are the principal landowners. The soil is heavy clay; subsoil, gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 4,065 acres; rateable value, £5,200; the population in 1871 was 973.

BOXWORTH is a parish, about 4 miles south from Swavesey station, 8 north-west from Cambridge, and 9½ south-east from Huntingdon, in the hundred of Papworth, union of St. Ives, county court district of Huntingdon, rural deanery of Bourn, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely: it was, according to Layer, the seat of the Barony of Hobridge, or Bokesworth. The church of St. Peter is an ancient stone structure, and was thoroughly restored in 1868 and 1869: it consists of chancel and nave, with four arches connecting it with the south aisle, and a lofty west arch under the brick-built square tower, which has one bell: in the church is the monument of Nicholas Saunderson, LL.D., F.R.S., the celebrated blind professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge, who died 1759. The register dates from the year 1558. The living is a rectory, tithes commuted for the annual sum of £600, with residence, in the gift of George Thornhill, esq., and held by the Rev. John Pardoe, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Here is a school for boys and girls, instituted in 1839, and supported by subscription. Arthur John Thornhill, esq., who is lord of the manor, and Henry Hampden Inglis, esq., are the principal landowners. The soil is of a stiff clayey nature, with a blue gault subsoil, beneath which, in many places, is found a hard chalky rock. The area is 2,521 acres; rateable value, £3,025; the population in 1871 was 331.

BRINKLEY is a village and parish, 3 miles south from Dullingham station, on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, and 6 south-south-west from Newmarket, in the hundred of Radfield, Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of the Blessed Virgin was restored in 1874, by the rector and parishioners, at an expense of about £1,000: it consists of chancel, nave and aisles. The register dates from the year 1685. The living is a rectory, yearly value about £300, in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Francis Drake Thomson, M.A., of that college. Here is a National school for boys and girls, endowed with about £45 per annum. The proceeds of a charity, amounting to about £2 yearly, are distributed among the poor. R. W. King, esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is chalk; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, beans, barley and oats. The area is 1,500 acres; rateable value, £2,210; and the population in 1871 was 298.

BURWELL is an extensive village and parish, with part of the hamlet of REACH annexed, 5 miles north-west from Newmarket, in the hundred of Staploe, Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Fordham, Cambridge division, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is a light and elegant structure, situated at the south end of the village: it is in the Late Perpendicular style, and has chancel (which was restored by the University of Cambridge), nave, aisles, clock, porch, tower, and 5 bells: the church appears to have been erected in the seventeenth century: the wall between the nave and chancel, and the roof of the nave, were erected in 1764, at the expense of the Bennet family, as appears by an inscription in stone in the church: there are several monuments and tablets. The register dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £300, with residence and a small glebe, in the gift of the University of Cambridge, and held by the Rev. John William Cockshott, M.A., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, and rural dean.

St. Andrew's mission church is situated at the north end of the village: it was built by subscription, at a cost of £1,100, and was opened 12th November, 1863. There are two National schools, an Endowed school for boys, and a British school. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. An estate has been left, which produces about £160 yearly, part of which goes to the repair of the church, and the residue to the endowment of a boys' school. Near to the church are the remains of an old castle, the earthworks of which remain tolerably perfect. The manorial rights of Tiptofts, Dullingham, and St. Omers belong to Messrs. Hancock, Hussey, and others. The lordship of the manor of Ramsey is vested in the Crown, which also owns most of the land. The soil is various. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 7,232 acres; rateable value, £14,332; the population in 1871 was 2,023.

CALDECOT is a parish, about 8 miles west from Cambridge, about 12 north from Royston, and 4 north-east from the Old North Road station, in the hundred of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Bourn, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Michael is an ancient stone building, and was thoroughly repaired in 1860 and 1861: it has chancel, nave, north and south porches, and square embattled tower with 3 bells. The register dates from the year 1728. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of Toft, joint yearly value £462, in the gift of Christ's College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Edward Armett Powell, M.A., of that college, who resides at Toft. The impropriate tithes of this parish having been given by Picot de Cambridge to the monks of Barnwell, are now vested in the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge; this place was anciently a chapelry of Bourn. The land being all freehold there are no manorial rights. The principal landowners are Clare and Christ's colleges, Cambridge, and James B. Westrop, esq. The soil is heavy clay; subsoil gault. The chief crops are wheat, barley and beans

The area is 833 acres; rateable value, £363; and the population in 1871 was 120.

CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Cam, $57\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, 14 south-west from Ely, 15 west from Newmarket, 38 south from Wisbech, and $68\frac{1}{2}$ south-by-south-west from Norwich: it is a municipal and parliamentary borough, polling-place for the county, union and county town, and head of a county court district, is a hundred of itself, and forms part of the rural deanery of Cambridge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. It is of great antiquity, and was formerly called Grantbridge, during the time of its occupation by the Romans. The town was several times burned by the Danes, and in 1088 by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, when holding out for Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy. The Cam, or Granta, flows through the town; many of the colleges being situated on its bank, and having bridges over it connecting them with grounds on the further side; the river has been within the last few years cleansed by public subscription. The Great Eastern railway has a station here, and the Great Northern line from Hitchin, and the London and North Western line from Bletchley, terminate here. The Midland railway also affords further accommodation by running trains from London over the Great Eastern line to this town, and thence through St. Ives, Kimbolton, Thrapston, and Kettering. At Domesday Survey the town contained 373 messuages. In 1388 Richard II. held a parliament here.

In 1207, King John granted the town a charter, authorising it to choose a provost (mayor). The present corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, ten aldermen, thirty councillors, town clerk, treasurer, coroner, and the usual officers.

The municipal borough is divided into five wards, viz.:—East Barnwell, West Barnwell, Market, Trinity, and St. Andrew's. The parliamentary borough includes in addition, under the Boundary Act, 1868, the greater portion of the

parish of Chesterton, and returns two members to parliament, as it has done from the earliest records.

The town presents a clean appearance, and is irregularly built, possessing many good hotels and shops of every description. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the town has an abundant supply of excellent water.

Cambridge is the site of one of the two ancient Universities, where, amid all the blindness and turmoil of past centuries, the study of the sciences has been quietly pursued: it is to Cambridge and Oxford, with some of the monasteries and abbeys, that we have to look for the schools of those great men who have filled the offices of Chancellor, Judges, and Prelates since the earliest days of England's civilization; it is to those places we have to look for the fountains of that sure knowledge which, proceeding inductively, has, aided by the natural temperament of the people, raised England from that weak position of a prey to every roving or ambitious nation, to the proud position of teaching to the whole world the laws of sound policy and government; and it is with pride that every Englishman must look on these venerable buildings, and recollect that here were passed the youthful days of many of the greatest men of the past and present ages.

The origin of this illustrious seat of learning has been the subject of much controversy: it is generally stated that Sigebert, King of the East English, was the first person of influence who fostered learning in this place. To this, Bede says, he was advised, as to many other works of piety, by St. Felix, the first bishop of Dunwich, who presided over the churches of East England from A.D. 630 to his decease in A.D. 638. The plan of study adopted about the twelfth century was drawn from the University of Orleans: Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, the Civil and Canon Laws, Divinity, and Natural Philosophy, on the Aristotelian method, were cultivated at Cambridge. The most important privileges of the University were granted to it by Edward III., A.D. 1333. Its statutes have been revised on several occasions, and although altered to a very considerable extent under the Act 19 and 20 Vict., c. 88, are still in course of revision.

James I., in 1614, conferred on the University the privilege of sending two members to Parliament, the right of election being vested in the members of the senate. All Doctors of Divinity, Law and Physic, and Masters of Arts or Laws, having their names upon the register, have votes in this assembly. There are seventeen colleges and halls. Some of the colleges are beautiful and imposing in the extreme: and specimens of almost every order in architecture exist in one or other of these noble buildings. By Order in Council, 13th May, 1869, power was given to the University to admit as students, and to confer degrees on, persons who are not members of any college or hall.

THE PARISHES AND THEIR CHURCHES.

The Borough and Union of Cambridge comprise 14 parishes.

St. Mary the Great, the University church, is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the Senate House and University Library. This church, which is far superior to any other in Cambridge, is a good specimen of the Perpendicular style, with an embattled tower containing a peal of 12 bells: the interior is fitted up with handsome seats and stalls: it consists of a chancel, nave and aisles, with a very spacious gallery round it, the whole length being about 120 feet, and the breadth 68 feet; it contains a fine organ, and several ancient monuments. The University sermons are preached here, at which the members of the University attend: the heads of houses and professors sit in the chancel, masters of arts in the body, and the undergraduates in the gallery. The register dates from the year 1535. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £104, in the gift of Trinity College, and has been held since 1860 by the Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., fellow and tutor of that college.

St. Mary the Less church, situated in Trumpington street, adjoining St. Peter's College, is a very ancient building, consisting of chancel and nave: the east window is enriched with exquisite tracery, and filled with stained glass; this church was used as a chapel to St. Peter's College until 1692. The register dates from the year 1558. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £95, in the gift of St. Peter's

College, and has been held since 1869 by the Rev. William Henry Guillemard, D.D., late fellow of Pembroke College.

All Saints' church, built about 1864, is situated opposite Jesus College: the spire is the highest in Cambridge, and is visible for many miles round. The designs were by Mr. Bodley of London. The old church, which formerly stood opposite St. John's College, known to many as containing a mural tablet with an inscription in memory of Henry Kirke White the poet, who died while an undergraduate of St. John's College, has been taken down, and the ground remains vacant: a mausoleum, in memory of the Poet, to contain his and other monuments, is in contemplation. In the present church, which affords accommodation to nearly 600 persons, there is a very fine east window, filled with stained glass, in memory of the late Lady Affleck. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £150, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, and has been held by the Rev. Herbert Mortimer Luckock, M.A., late fellow of that society, since 1865.

Holy Sepulchre (the Round church), in Bridge street, one of the few round churches in England, is a very ancient Norman edifice, erected about the year 1101: it has chancel, nave and aisles: the entire of the south aisle was restored in 1845: it has a handsome stained window over the communion-table (subject, The Crucifixion): an organ was erected by public subscription in 1857. The register dates from the year 1575. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £110, in the gift of the parishoners, and has been held since 1873, by the Rev. Anthony William Wilson Steel, M.A., fellow and tutor of Caius College.

Holy Trinity church is situated at the south end of Sidney street: it is a handsome cruciform Gothic structure, with a lofty spire which contains 5 bells: it consists of large chancel, transepts, nave, and aisles, and has several handsome stained windows, and fine toned organ. The register dates from the year 1566. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £220, in the gift of the Rev. A. Peache, and has been held by the Rev. Thomas Rawson Birks, M.A., of Trinity College, since 1866.

St. Andrew the Great church is situated in St. Andrew's street, opposite Christ's College: it is a handsome modern stone structure, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, and square tower in which are 6 fine-toned bells: it contains a mural monument to Capt. James Cook, the circumnavigator of the world, who died in 1779, in his 51st year; his son Hugh was a member of Christ's College, and died in 1793, aged 17; James died in 1794; the deaths of his son Nathaniel in 1780, and of three other children who died in their infancy, are also recorded; his widow, Elizabeth, survived him 56 years; she died at Clapham, on the 13th of May, 1835, in her 94th year, and was buried with her sons James and Hugh in the nave of this church; the church also contains a mural tablet to Henry Gunning, esq., M.A., of Christ's College, who died at Brighton in 1859, aged 86, having filled the office of Esquire Bedell to the University upwards of 64 years. The register dates from the year 1564. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £180, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and has been held, since 1858, by the Rev. John Martin, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College.

Christ Church, on the Newmarket road, is a commodious brick building, erected in 1839, in the Tudor style: it consists of small chancel, nave, and aisles, with side and west galleries: in the latter is a fine-toned organ: the roof is lofty and flat; the angles at the exterior are supported by turrets, and the sides by deep buttresses: there are sittings for 1,400 persons, 700 of which are free. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £200, in the gift of trustees, and has been held, since 1869, by the Rev. Edward Tucker Leake, M.A., of Trinity College.

St. Andrew the Less church, situated on the Newmarket road, is a small edifice, supposed to have been built from the ruins of the ancient priory of Barnwell: the building is plain, the east window is of the lancet style; it has a belfry containing 1 small bell: the interior consists of chancel and nave, without aisles, and contains many memorial and monumental inscriptions of the Butler family, who possessed the property. This ancient church was formerly the parish church of St. Andrew the Less, but is now only used as a

district chapel, Christ Church having become the parish church. The Rev. John James Scott, M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, is the curate.

St. Matthew parish was formed in 1870 out of the parish of St. Andrew the Less. The church, situated in Gas lane, Barnwell, was built by public subscription in 1866: it is a brick building of octagon form, opening into transepts on four sides; the roof is surmounted by a lantern of the same shape: the east transept, which forms the chancel, is laid with tessellated pavement, which, with the appropriate colouring of the walls and roof, presents a very effective appearance. There are sittings for 650 persons. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £200, in the gift of the vicar of St. Andrew the Less, and has been held, since 1870, by the Rev. William Barham, M.A., of Pembroke College.

St. Benedict's church, in Bene't street, is a stone building, repaired and enlarged in 1856: it has a tower containing 6 bells, chancel, nave and aisles, porch, and contains an organ. The register dates from the year 1539. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £151, in the gift of Corpus Christi College, and has been held since 1872, by the Rev. James Thomason Lang, M.A., fellow of that college.

St. Botolph's church, situated on the east side of Trumpington street, opposite Silver street, is an ancient building, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and tower, in which are 4 bells and a clock: over the communion-table is a handsome painting of The Crucifixion. The register dates from the year 1600. The living is a rectory, yearly value £122, in the gift of Queens' College, and has been held since 1862 by the Rev. William Magan Campion, D.D., Fellow and Tutor of that college.

St. Clement's church, situated in Bridge street, consists of chancel, nave, and aisles: the chancel is panelled, and corresponds with an ancient carved screen which divides that portion from the body of the church: in the north aisle are traces of an ancient chapel, which originally belonged to the prioress and nuns of Rhadegund: a handsome tower and steeple were erected in 1821 by Mr. Granado Pigott,

from the bequest of Mr. Cole, and in the front is inscribed his appropriate motto, "Deum Cole:" a handsome organ was erected in 1855, when the church was restored by public subscription. The register dates from the year 1567. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £56, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, and has been held since 1860 by the Rev. Arthur Robert Ward, M.A., of St. John's College.

St. Edward's church, in St. Edward's passage, opposite to King's College, is an ancient stone building, in the Early English style, with a tower containing 6 bells; it has nave and aisles, and contains an organ and several ancient monuments. The register dates from the year 1527. The living is donative, yearly value about £66, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, and has been held since 1872 by the Rev. Edward George King, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College.

St. Giles' church, in Castle street, is a very ancient building, consisting of a chancel and nave, without aisles. It has side and end galleries, small vestry, organ, 1 bell, and a very ancient clock over the south porch. The register dates from the year 1579. The living is a vicarage, with that of St. Peter's, yearly value £170, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Francis Slater, M.A., of Queens' College.

A new church, in the Early French style, is being built, which is very lofty, and has a chancel, nave, aisles, and side chapels: it will seat 800 people: when this is completed the old church will be pulled down.

St. Michael's church, in Trinity street, has a tower containing 4 bells, and consists of chancel and chancel aisles, nave and aisles, and contains an organ, also several ancient monuments and brasses, and a gravestone to Conyers Middleton, LL.D., ob. 1750: the chancel and aisles have recently been decorated, under the direction of Sir G. Gilbert Scott. The register dates from the year 1516. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £51, in the gift of Trinity College, and held by the Rev. Arthur J. Mason, M.A., late fellow of that college.

St. Paul's parish was formed out of the parishes of St.

Andrew the Great and the Less in 1845; the church, on the Hills road, is a large and handsome building of red brick, faced with cut stone: it consists of chancel, nave, and aisles, with square embattled tower, and contains organ and clock. The register dates from the year 1845. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £120, in the gift of trustees, and held by the Rev. Henry Hall, M.A., late fellow of Magdalene College.

St. Barnabas, a plain brick building, in the Mill road, is a Chapel of Ease to St. Paul's, and the duties are performed by the vicar and curates of that parish. The Abbey Church is in the Newmarket road, and St. John the Evangelist Mission Church in Wellington street, at which the services are performed by the vicar and curates of Christ Church.

St. Peter's church, situated on Castle hill, is a stone edifice, 29 feet long and 16 feet wide: there are a few seats lengthways; it has a small grisaille window, old stone font, small tower and spire. The living, which is annexed to St. Giles', is in the gift of the Bishop of Ely.

The Cambridge Cemetery, on the east side of the Mill road, and near the Union Workhouse, is an enclosure of about 15 acres. Each parish in the borough has a portion of the ground allotted to it, which is under the management of its own officers or servants. There is a handsome chapel near the centre of the ground for general use; it was built by subscription: a tower and spire were added, at the sole cost of the late Rev. Dr. Whewell, formerly master of Trinity College. There is also a cemetery on the Histon road, in the parish of Chesterton: it is under the management of a company, and is used principally by Dissenters.

SCHOOLS.

Stephen Perse, M.D., senior fellow of Caius College, by a clause in his will dated September 27, 1615, bequeathed certain property in charge to his executors, to purchase divers grounds and tenements, to be applied, amongst other purposes, to that of erecting and establishing, within three years (if possible) after his decease, a convenient house, capable of containing one hundred scholars, to be used for a

Free Grammar school. The school is now conducted under a scheme which received the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen by Order in Council, dated August 9, 1873, and is divided into a senior and a junior department: proper regulations are to be made for religious instruction. The subjects of secular instruction are to include the ordinary branches of English education, together with Mathematics, Latin, French, Natural Science, Drawing and Vocal Music. Greek is taught in the senior department only. The fees have been fixed at £6 and £12 per annum for the juniors and seniors respectively; scholars who were on the 1st January, 1873, on the foundation of Dr. Perse's school paying £1 per annum. The school is under the management of a governing body, consisting of 15 persons, of whom three are nominated by the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, three by Gonville and Caius College, six by the Town Council of Cambridge, and three are co-optative governors. In 1842 the old school-house was taken down and new buildings were erected, comprehending a school-room and houses for the master and usher. The school buildings have been recently enlarged, so that there is now room for at least 170 boys.

The old schools, nine in number, are of ancient foundation, and are under the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, in union with the National Society and the Cambridge Board of Education, and under the superintendence of the local clergy. These schools were originally carried on in private houses, and have undergone various alterations from time to time to meet the requirements of the increased population. The schools are situated as follows:—Three (boys, girls, and infants), in St. Paul's district, New town; three ditto in Barnwell; two (girls and infants) in Ruys street; and one (infants) at Castle end. About 1,500 children receive instruction in these schools. The school-rooms are commodious, and efficiently conducted.

St. Giles' and St. Peter's National schools (for boys and girls) are situated at Honey hill and Pound hill; the boys' school, which is very commodious, was established in 1808,

and contains about 130 boys; the girls' school is also capable of holding the same number.

The Abbey schools (for girls and infants), situated in the Newmarket road, were established in 1854, and can at present hold about 270 children; they are supported by voluntary contributions. More commodious schools are intended to be built so soon as the required funds are raised for that purpose.

The British school (for boys, girls and infants), situated in Fitzroy street, is a large brick building, capable of accommodating 400 children: there is also a large Ragged school at Barnwell.

The Cambridge School of Art, established in 1858, has apartments in the Guildhall.

The Leys school, established in 1874 by the Wesleyans, is situated at the southern end of Trumpington street: the estate comprises an area of 21 acres, and it is in contemplation to erect buildings to accommodate 200 boys: the Rev. William Fiddian Moulton, M.A., and D.D., is the head master.

CHAPELS.

The Roman Catholic chapel, situated in Union road, New town, was opened in 1843: it is a small edifice, consisting of nave, aisles, and south porch.

The Primitive Methodists have chapels in St. Peter's street, Fitzroy street, and Panton street.

The Friends' Meeting House is in Jesus lane; at present it is used as a Temperance Lecture Hall.

The Baptist chapel, St. Andrew street, is a brick building, capable of seating about 800 persons.

Eden (Baptist) chapel, situated in Fitzroy street, is a white brick building, rebuilt in 1874, with accommodation for about 600 persons. Zion chapel (Baptist), situated in the East road, is a brick building, erected in 1837: it has accommodation for about 600 persons.

A new building, called Emmanuel Congregational Church, has been erected in Trumpington street: it is a very handsome building, of Yorkshire stone, with lofty tower: it was

built at a cost of £13,000, which was raised by subscription: it will accommodate about 800 persons.

The Wesleyans have two commodious chapels; one in Hobson street, is a handsome brick and stone building, which will accommodate about 1,000 persons; and one in Hills road, erected in 1870, will accommodate about 800 persons.

MUNICIPAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Guildhall is a spacious structure on the Market hill; it has been erected at various periods, but was much enlarged and improved in 1862, at the cost of about £12,000. The principal assembly room is a lofty spacious apartment, admirably adapted for concerts and public meetings.

The Market place, in the centre of the town, has been greatly enlarged and improved. A statue to Mr. Jonas Webb, the eminent breeder of sheep, was erected here in 1866; it is by the late Baron Marochetti. There is a daily market, but the principal market is on Saturday. The corn market is held the same day, in the Corn Exchange, on St. Andrew's hill; but this building, being ill-constructed, and much too small to accommodate the farmers and merchants attending, a larger and better building is in course of erection at the back of the Guildhall, opening to Guildhall street, and near the centre of the town. Markets for cattle and hay and straw are held on the same day at the back of St. Peter's street, and are well supplied.

There are several fairs during the year, the principal of which are Midsummer fair, commencing on Midsummer day, and continuing three days, for horses, cattle and earthenware; and Sturbridge fair, commencing on the 4th of September; this fair was formerly one of the largest in England, lasting six weeks, but has much fallen off. There are also cattle fairs three times in the year.

The Cambridge Free Library was established on the 1st March, 1853, under the "Public Libraries Act," and was formally opened June 28, 1855: it originally occupied the

Friends' Meeting House in Jesus lane, but in June, 1802, was removed to the new Guildhall, where a suite of rooms, consisting of a reading-room and library, with separate offices for the issue of books and for the librarian, had been provided. The selection of books and management of the library is entrusted to a committee appointed by the Town Council, one half of whom are members of the Town Council, and the other private inhabitants of the town. The library contains about 19,000 volumes and has three departments, Reference, Lending and Juvenile. The latter is maintained by voluntary support, and originated with Mr. Pink, the librarian. The issue of books during the year 1873—1874, was 51,552, and the number of borrowers was about 1,700. A large number of books are kept for ready reference in the reading-room for which no written orders are required. The Reference Library includes a good selection of works relating to the county, town and University of Cambridge, and also a Shakespeare Memorial Library, of upwards of 2,000 volumes, nearly the whole of which were presented by Henry Thomas Hall, esq. The reading-room is the resort of a large number of the inhabitants, and is well supplied with periodicals, and with newspapers, both daily and weekly. The walls of the room are hung with a number of portraits of local celebrities, and with some rare prints of the colleges and public buildings of the town and University, all of which have been presented. Numerous donations have been made to the library, but the principal contributions have been received from H.R.H. the late Prince Consort (140 vols.), the late Charles Finch Foster, esq. (£100), the late G. E. Foster, esq. (£100), the late Master of Trinity College, A. S. Adair, esq., the late Cambridge Mechanics' Institute (1,200 vols.), the Cambridge University, Henry Thomas Hall, esq. (1,750 vols.), the late James Reynolds, esq. (2,720 vols., and a bequest of £200), Mr. Alderman H. Foster (246 vols.), and J. E. Foster, esq. In March, 1875, the committee presented a report to the Town Council, urging upon them the necessity of opening a branch library in the district of Barnwell, to comprise a reading-room and lending library: this report was unanimously agreed to,

and the building is situated in the East road. The reading-rooms are open daily from 11 A.M. until 10 P.M.

The Church of England Young Men's Association is situated in St. Edward's passage; and the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association, having purchased a plot of freehold land in Alexandra street, a commodious building was erected in 1870, the funds being raised by public subscription. The object of these associations is the mental and religious improvement of young men, and for those purposes a library, reading and class rooms are provided, and arrangements made for the delivery of lectures and essays.

The County Assize Court is situated on Castle hill, adjoining the Gaol. The assizes and sessions for the county are held here, and the magistrates also meet to transact all business and matters relating to county affairs.

The County Gaol and House of Correction is situated on Castle hill, in the parish of Chesterton, and was erected in 1804, on the site of the old castle.

The Borough Gaol, on the south-eastern side of the town, overlooking Parker's piece, is a spacious octagonal building, with castellated front and gateway: it was erected in 1829, and contains 50 single cells, and has a general workroom, where the prisoners are employed during the day at productive labour, such as making mats.

The Cambridge University and Town Gas Works are in River lane, and were erected in 1826, but subsequently enlarged: there are four gasometers, capable of holding 229,000 cubic feet of gas: the company's office is in Sidney street.

The Cambridge University and Town Water Works Company is incorporated by Act of Parliament: the supply of water is derived from springs in the parish of Cherry Hinton; the company's office is in Bene't street.

The Theatre is a small building in the Newmarket road: it usually opens at the end of August and closes in the beginning of October.

Addenbrooke's Hospital, situated on the east side of Trumpington street, is a large building with a handsome

colonnade in front, and a large open space between it and the street: it was considerably enlarged in 1867, at a cost of upwards of £7,000 raised by subscription: it was originally founded by John Addenbrooke, M.D., and opened in 1766: it was further endowed in 1813 by John Bowtell, a bookbinder in this town: it has an income of £1,368 from invested funds, but it derives its chief support from the voluntary contributions of the public: it has upwards of one hundred beds, and affords relief to a large number of out-patients. Certificates of attendance on the practice in this hospital are recognised by the University, by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and by the Society of Apothecaries. During term, clinical lectures are delivered weekly by the physicians, and a course of lectures on the principles of surgery.

The Albert Asylum, for decayed tradespeople, is situated at Brooklands; it is a Gothic building of white brick, and contains rooms for sixteen residents. The society was established in 1846, and is supported by members' contributions, and donations and subscriptions; its funds were augmented in 1868 by a legacy of upwards of £6,000, left by the late Mr. J. Reynolds of this town.

Hobson's Workhouse, commonly called the Spinning House, situated in St. Andrew's street, is a large brick building: it was founded by Thomas Hobson in 1628 for the purpose of setting the unemployed poor to work, as well as for a house of correction for rogues. This charity has been augmented by various benefactors: it has for many years ceased to be a workhouse, and has become a receptacle for profligate and disorderly women: it has an income of £330 yearly, applied in educating and apprenticing.

Knight and Mortlock's Almshouses, on the Newmarket road, were founded in 1647 for two poor widows and four poor spinsters: the present income is valued at £187 per annum.

The Hospital of St. Anthony, for six poor women, is in New town: income, £63.

Jacknett's Almshouses, founded in 1469, for eight poor persons, is situated in King street: each inmate receives about £4 10s. per annum.

Queens' College Almshouses, founded in 1484, for eight poor widows, appointed by the president of Queens' College, are situated in Queens' lane.

University Almshouses were founded in 1505, for six poor women : vacancies are filled up by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being : the houses stand in King street.

Perse's Almshouses, in Pembroke street, founded in 1615, for six poor women, are very neat in their appearance, with gardens in front : the income is £156 yearly, and they are kept in repair by the master and fellows of Caius College.

Wray's Almshouses, founded in 1620, for four poor widows and four widowers, are situated in King street : each inmate receives about £22 yearly : the whole income is now £247.

Storey's Almshouses, founded in 1692, for clergymen's widows, maidens over forty years of age, and widows of tradesmen, are situated in Mount Pleasant. Dr. Goddard, late of Clare Hall, and Mr. Merrill, of Cambridge, added to the charity : its income is now £884 yearly.

King's College Almshouses, adjoining the college, are for four poor women, who daily receive the college remains of commons and £10 a year each.

There are numerous other private charities, for visiting the sick and infirm at their own houses, and about £350 distributed yearly in money and kind.

The chief trade of Cambridge consists in supplying the wants of the University, but there is also a considerable trade in corn for the supply of the town and for the London markets, and it forms the central town of a large and prosperous agricultural district, which draws its supplies from here. There are also iron and brass foundries, a tobacco manufactory, brick and tile works, curriers' works, breweries, maltings, some extensive flour mills, and in the immediate neighbourhood several extensive nurseries.

Races are held annually on the Midsommer common, generally in the month of July.

The Cambridge Union comprises the following parishes :— All Saints, Holy Sepulchre, Holy Trinity, St. Andrew the Great, St. Andrew the Less, St. Benedict, St. Botolph, St. Clement, St. Edward, St. Giles, St. Mary the Great, St.

Mary the Less, St. Michael, and St. Peter. The Union Workhouse is situated on the east side of the Mill road: it was erected in 1838, at a cost of about £8,500, and is a plain brick building, capable of accommodating about 250 persons. The guardians meet every Wednesday during the winter, and fortnightly during the summer.

The County Court is held at the Guildhall; the district comprises the following places:—Arrington, Babraham, Barton, Balsham, Bourn, Caldecote, Cherry Hinton, Chesterton, Childerley, Comberton, Coton, Cambridge, Cotenham, Dry Drayton, Elsworth, Eversden (Great), Eversden (Little), Fen Ditton, Fulbourn, Girton, Grantchester, Hardwick, Harlton, Harston, Haslingfield, Hatley St. George, Hauxton, Histon, Horningsea, Impington, Kingstone, Knapwell, LandBeach, Long Stanton St. Michael, Long Stanton All Saints, Long Stowe, Madingley, Milton, Newton, Oakington, Orwell, Papworth St. Everard, Quy, Rampton, Sawston, Shelford (Great), Shelford (Little), Stapleford, Teversham, Trumpington, Toft, Waterbeach, Wilbraham (Great), Wilbraham (Little), Willingham, Wimpole, and Witleesford. The offices are at 16 Sidney street.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Cambridge is a society of students in all and every of the liberal arts and sciences, incorporated (13 Eliz. c. 29), under the titles of *The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge*. This corporation is a union of seventeen Colleges or Societies, and of certain Masters of Arts and Students, who, though not members of any colleges, are members of the larger Corporation of the University, and entitled to share in all privileges within its precincts, other than those which are accessible only to members of colleges. Both this larger corporation of the University and the smaller ones of the colleges, are devoted to the study of learning and knowledge, and are intended to promote the better service of the Church and State. All the colleges have been founded since the first year of Edward I., and are maintained by the endowments of their respective founders and benefactors. Each

college is a corporation governed by its own statutes, but all are likewise controlled by the statutes of the University. The present University Statutes were confirmed by Queen Victoria by order in Council, July 31st, 1858.

The Senate consists of all persons of the degree of Master of Arts and of any higher degree, who retain their names on the books (excepting those whose first degree has been that of B.D. under the, now repealed, "Ten year" statute of Queen Elizabeth), and no new statute can become law without the assent of this body.

The House of Congregation consists of certain official persons, including the Heads of Colleges and Professors, and of all members of the Senate who live within certain limits of the University and its neighbourhood for 120 days in the year. Every measure to be submitted to the Senate must first have passed this House.

The Council of the Senate consists of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, four Heads of Colleges, four Professors, and eight other members of the Senate, chosen from the electoral roll by the House of Congregation. No measure can be submitted to the House of Congregation till it has obtained the sanction of the Council.

The several degrees of the University are conferred upon those duly presented to the Vice-Chancellor by their respective college officials after satisfying the University Examiners or Professors respectively, in the several examinations and exercises required by the statutes of the University, after a statutable residence and a course of instruction, partly under college tutors and partly under the University Professors. The college authorities are responsible for the behaviour of students within the walls of their respective colleges; the Proctors for conduct outside the college and in the University at large.

THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

The following is a brief account of the principal University buildings:—

The Senate House is a magnificent building, in which degrees are conferred, and other public business of the Uni-

versity is transacted : it is situated adjacent to King's College, is of the Corinthian order, richly ornamented, and of Portland stone : the interior, which is fitted up in the Doric style, is 101 feet in length, 42 in breadth, and 32 in height ; the galleries are of Norway oak, richly carved : near the centre of the area are two fine marble statues of George I. and George II. ; at the east end are statues of Charles, Duke of Somerset, and of the Right Hon. William Pitt ; at the upper, or west end, is the Vice-Chancellor's chair, with seats on each side for the heads of colleges and noblemen. The Members of Parliament for the University are elected here, the Vice-Chancellor being the returning officer.

The Fitzwilliam Museum is a magnificent building, situated in Trumpington street : it is one of the principal objects of attraction within the borough, and presents one of the most classical fronts in England. It has a grand portico of eight Corinthian columns, supporting a cornice and pediments, containing (in bold relief) the Muses—first, Clio, Erato, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, the horse Pegasus in the centre ; the sitting figure under, with an urn, represents the Muses' fountain ; the centre figure Urania, Terpsichore, Euterpe, Thalia, Calliope ; the whole is from a design by G. Basevi, esq., who was accidentally killed at Ely Cathedral during the erection ; it was completed by C. R. Cockerell, esq. The Museum was founded by Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, who died in 1816, and bequeathed to the University his splendid collection of books, paintings, drawings and engravings, together with the dividends arising from £100,000 South Sea Annuities for the erection of a museum for their reception. To the above has been added a valuable collection, presented by the late Mr. Mesman to the University, and for many years deposited in one of the apartments of the Pitt Press. The majority of the paintings in this collection are of the Flemish and Dutch schools, and by some of the most celebrated artists. In 1850, John Disney, LL.D., presented a valuable collection of ancient marbles, eighty-three in number ; and in the same year John Kirkpatrick, esq., presented a collection of thirty-four

casts of antique statuary. The museum has been further enriched by many other valuable presents of paintings, prints, books, statues, models, and curiosities, by various individuals, especially twenty-five water-colour drawings by the late J. M. W. Turner, presented by John Ruskin, esq., in May, 1861, and thirty valuable modern paintings given by Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison, of Sudbrook Hall, Lincolnshire, in 1863. The general management is entrusted to a syndicate, composed of the Vice-Chancellor and other members of the Senate: it is open free to members of the University daily—members of the University can also, subject to certain restrictions, introduce friends—and to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

There is a Geological and Mineralogical Museum, the former containing rare and valuable specimens of fossils, both English and foreign; the former were bequeathed to the University by Dr. Woodward; the latter contains a collection of minerals, formed by the late Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, and purchased after his death by the University for the sum of £1,500; it also contains other specimens presented by the Marquis of Northampton, Viscount Alford, Professor Whewell, and others. The Museum is now under the Public Library.

The University Library.—This magnificent library, which occupies the upper parts of the two quadrangles, between the Senate House and Trinity Hall, now contains about 300,000 volumes, and has been enriched at different times by royal and private benefactors, amongst whom the names of Kings George I. and II., and Archbishop Rotherham (1500), Dr. Rich. Holdsworth (1649), Hen. Lucas (1664), Tobias Rustat (1666), Bishop Hacket (1670), Wm. Worts (1709), and John Manistre (1829), may be mentioned as pre-eminently distinguished; and it is continually increased by the provisions of the Copyright Acts, under which the University can claim a copy of every new work published in this country: the building was very considerably enlarged in 1866, at the expense of £14,500.

The University Pitt Club, Reading and News Rooms,

established in 1827, held at 8, Jesus lane, is open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and is confined to members of the University. This institution is well supplied with all the principal newspapers and periodicals, London and provincial; also a good stock of useful and standard works.

The Anatomical Museum is a commodious brick building, situated in Downing street: it is under the care and superintendence of the Professor of Anatomy for the time being, and is used by him and by the Regius Professor of Physic for the illustration of their respective lectures: it is open to all graduates and to visitors introduced by any member of the Senate, from 2 till 3 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays: in connection with this, a spacious museum and lecture room have been erected, on the site of the old Botanic Garden, from a plan of Mr. Salvin.

The Pitt Press, or University Printing Office, is a large building, on the west side of Trumpington street, forming three sides of a square, with a magnificent Gothic front and lofty tower: it contains a type foundry and extensive apartments for every branch of the art of printing. Considerable improvements and alterations were made at this establishment in 1869, at a cost of about £1,000: it is now managed by Charles John Clay, esq., M.A., of Trinity College.

The Cambridge University Union Society was established in 1815. This society has now 3,390 members, 3,220 of whom are honorary: it has a valuable library of upwards of 7,000 volumes, and several rooms supplied with all the principal newspapers and periodicals of the day. Debates take place every Tuesday evening during term; the officers are elected every term; it is held in a commodious red brick building, recently erected for the purpose, on the east side of Bridge street.

The Cambridge Philosophical Society was established in 1819, and became a body corporate by charter granted in 1832: it is managed by a council, consisting of a president, three vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretary, who are elected in October in each year, that being the anniversary of the society. The meetings are held once a fortnight during term at the Museum, Old Botanic Gardens.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society also hold their meetings here. The Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A., of Corpus College, is secretary.

The Botanic Garden is situated on the south-east side of the town, between the Hills road and the Trumpington road : it occupies an area of about 21 acres. The garden is well arranged, and contains an extensive collection of indigenous and foreign plants ; among them are a variety of singular trees and plants from New Holland, and other islands in the South Seas : in the centre of the garden is a piece of ornamental water for aquatic plants, and the whole garden is surrounded by trees and shrubs of every description, arranged in such a manner as to afford the most complete facility for reference. The hothouses are commodious and contain a variety of curious and valuable exotics. The whole is under the management of a syndicate, of which the Vice-Chancellor is the head. The public are admitted free daily, Sundays excepted, and to the hothouses, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m. ; but strangers will readily obtain admission at any reasonable hour by making application to the curator, at the garden.

The Cambridge Observatory is a handsome stone structure, erected in 1825, at a cost of nearly £20,000 : it is situated in the Madingley road, and is surrounded by tastefully laid-out grounds : here men of science improve and instruct in astronomical art ; the principal instruments are a transit instrument, 10 feet focal length, a mural circle of 8 feet diameter, and an equatorial of 5 feet focal length, with declination circle of 3 feet diameter, and hour circle of 3 feet diameter ; there is also a transit clock. In 1835 a magnificent telescope, of nearly 12 inches aperture, and 20 feet focal length, was presented to the observatory by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland ; it is placed under a revolving dome 27 feet in diameter and proportional height. The Observatory is open to members of the University and their friends daily (Sundays excepted), from 12 to half-past 1. No strangers are admitted, except in company with a member of the University.

THE COLLEGES.

Colleges are a purely English institution, and although now, for the most part, forming the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, are as an institution not so ancient as the universities. In the earlier times of the universities, the students lived in a way not unlike the "non ascript" or unattached students of the present day. After a time, however, halls or hostels began to be formed in which the students lived a more cœnobitic life, and by degrees the existing colleges, as one by one they came into existence, superseded the halls, and for some centuries afforded a collegiate life and régime to every member of the two great Universities. In Oxford, the difference between a college and a hall is that the colleges are corporate bodies, holding and managing their own property and endowments, the corporation consisting (with only three exceptions in Oxford, and none in Cambridge) of a Head, a body of Fellows, and a body of Scholars: the Head and Fellows being the governing body. In Cambridge there are no halls proper: Clare and Catharine have within the last few years each taken the names, as they already possessed the status of a college: and Trinity Hall only retains its original name for the obvious reason that a Trinity College already exists. The heads of all the colleges in Cambridge are called Masters, with the exception of those of King's and Queens', who are called respectively Provost and President.

In most of the colleges the Head is elected by the Fellows: but the Master of Trinity is appointed by the Crown: the Master of Jesus College, by the Bishop of Ely; and the Master of Magdalene by the possessor of the Audley End Estate. The Fellows and Scholars are elected by the Heads and Fellows of the Colleges after competitive examination. Fellowships were originally tenable for life on the condition of celibacy: this condition, however, has been much modified of late years, and marriage does not vacate a Fellowship held in conjunction with a Professorship, while in some colleges provision is made for marriage conditionally on the acceptance of a college living within a specified time.

Scholarships are usually tenable for about four or five years.

The undergraduate members of colleges are called Fellow Commoners and Pensioners. There are also a few Sizarships in some of the colleges for the help of students in need of pecuniary assistance, and there are numerous Scholarships and Exhibitions open to undergraduates.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

Visitors—The Vice-Chancellor and the two Senior Doctors in Divinity of the University, the Provost of King's acting if the Master of the College be the Vice-Chancellor.

This college was originally built on the site of a Hostel called "God's Houses," but was removed to its present site by Henry VI. to make room for the additions to King's College. It was founded, in its collegiate capacity, by Henry VI. for a Master, three Fellows and twenty four Scholars, with the intention of enlarging this foundation. This intention was prevented by the civil wars. His half-sister, however, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, the mother of Henry VII., re-founded it in 1505 for a Master, twelve Fellows, and forty seven Scholars, changing its name to that which it now bears. The foundress dedicated her foundation "*Ad honorem Christi Jesu et fidei ejus incrementum.*" Edward VI. added a fellowship and three scholarships, and Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines two more fellowships and two more scholarships. Further additions were made at different times to the scholarships by succeeding benefactors. Under recent legislation the scholarships have been consolidated and improved in value, and the society now consists of a Master, fifteen Fellows, and twenty nine Scholars. The college buildings consist of two principal courts, with an elegant chapel and hall. The college presents to eighteen benefices.

Rev. James Cartmell, D.D. master

Rev. John Pelle, M.A.

Rev. James William Cartmell, M.A.

Richard Thomas Wright, M.A.

} tutors

CLARE COLLEGE.

Visitor—The Chancellor of the University.

This college, formerly called Clare Hall, was founded by Dr. Richard Badew, Chancellor of the University, who in 1326 built a small college, known as University Hall, and called by Chaucer Soleres Hall. This building having been destroyed by fire in 1342, the present building was erected two years later by Elizabeth, sister and co-heiress of Gilbert the last Earl of Clare, and endowed for a Master, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars, under the name of Clare Hall. Among its benefactors were Richard III. and Thomas Cecil Earl of Exeter, 1612: the most liberal having been Dr. Samuel Blythe, Master from 1678-1713. The present buildings, which consist of one spacious court, 150 by 111 feet, and the chapel, are among the most uniform and strikingly handsome in the University, and were constructed of Ketton stone. The chapel was erected at a cost of £7,000, and was not added till 1769: it is remarkable for its beauty and elegance, and especially for its octagonal and domed ante-chapel: over the Communion table is a Baldacchino. The hall, library, and combination room are all fine and well proportioned rooms, and the walks, lawns, and gardens of the college are among the most beautiful in the University. The present society consists of a Master, eight senior, and ten junior Fellows, sixteen Scholars, and some Exhibitioners. The college presents to eighteen benefices.

Rev. Edward Atkinson, D.D. master & bursar

Rev. William Raynes, M.A. tutor

Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A. dean

Lucas Ewbank, M.A. deputy bursar

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

The visitors are the Vice-Chancellor and the two senior Doctors in Divinity of the University; the extraordinary visitor is the Sovereign.

This college, the origin of which was very remarkable, and differs from that of any other in the University, was founded by the union of two Cambridge Guilds, called

"Gilda Corporis Christi," and "Gilda Beatæ Mariæ Virginis." In 1351, their Alderman, Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, by licence from Edward III., formed these societies into a College for a Master and two Fellows, Sir John Cambridge soon adding two more Fellows, and other benefactors, and especially Archbishop Parker (who gave the college a most valuable collection of books), subsequently still more enlarging the foundation. By the further benefactions of Archbishop Henry and Bishops Mawson and Greene the college was almost rebuilt, and very considerably enlarged during the time of the late Master, Dean Lamb. A very complete history of this College was written by a former Fellow, the Rev. Robert Masters, B.D. The present society consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, eighteen Scholars, and an organist. The hall and chapel of this college are remarkably fine buildings: and the library, especially the Parker collection above-mentioned, one of the most valuable in the kingdom, some of the manuscripts being as ancient as of the eighth century. They are chiefly remarkable as comprising an extensive, and very rare collection of papers relating to ecclesiastical affairs, which had been collected on the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., among which are some most interesting documents relating to the Reformation, and the original copy of the Thirty-nine Articles. Under the donor's will, every sixth of August, this library is to be visited by the Masters of Trinity Hall and Caius, and two of the Parker Scholars of Corpus, when, if twenty-five books are missing, and not restored within six months, the whole collection is to pass to Caius College, thence on the same condition to Trinity Hall, and thence in turn to revert to Corpus, the Masters of the two colleges not in possession being the yearly visitors in such case. Not even a Fellow may enter this library, according to the conditions of the donor's will, without another Fellow or a Parker Scholar; and a Fellow and Scholar must attend any and every visitor. It may be added that not a single book has ever been missing. An original portrait of Archbishop Parker is in this library. The college presents to ten benefices.

Rev. James Pulling, D.D. master
Rev. Edward Henry Perowne, B.D. tutor
Robert Townley Caldwell, M.A. bursar
Rev. James T. Lang, M.A. dean
Rev. William Henry Rowlandson, M.A. steward

DOWNING COLLEGE.

Visitor—The Lord Chancellor, or the representative of the Sovereign.

This college was founded by the will of Sir George Downing, Bart., dated 1717, for a Master, two Professors of Law and Medicine respectively, two Chaplains, and six Scholars. The founder died in 1749, but litigation prevented the operation of the will till 1800, when the Charter of incorporation was granted. The first Master, Francis Annesley, was appointed in 1805; the buildings were commenced in 1807, and the college opened in 1821. The foundation now consists of a Master, eight Fellows, two Chaplains, ten foundation Scholars, one Whitworth Scholar, and four senior Scholars. The buildings are in the Grecian style of architecture. The college presents to two benefices.

Rev. Thomas Worsley, D.D. master & chaplain
William Lloyd Birkbeck, M.A. professor of the laws of England
Peter Wallwork Tatham, M.D. professor of medicine
Rev. John Perkins, M.A. tutor & bursar

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

Visitors—The Vice-Chancellor (in some cases the Master of Christ's College), and the two senior Doctors in Divinity of the University.

This college was erected on the site of a Dominican Priory of the date 1280, and was founded by Sir Walter Mildmay in 1584, who purchased it of the families who had come into possession of the land on the dissolution of monasteries, for a Master, three Fellows, and four Scholars. The foundation has since been considerably enlarged by the liberality of various benefactors, and now consists of a Master, thirteen foundation Fellows, two Fellows on Sir Wolstan Dixie's foundation, and fourteen Scholars. This college has

a handsome west front facing the street, and although not ancient, it has been nearly reconstructed upon a new plan, with much taste. The principal court is 107 by 128 feet. The chapel, erected from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, is a handsome building, completed in 1677: the flooring is of marble: over the altar is a painting of the Return of the Prodigal Son. On the 15th October, 1811, a fire broke out in the south side of the principal court, which at one time threatened the destruction of the whole college, but, owing to the exertions of the public, the flames were happily confined to the range of buildings in which they originated; the damage done upon this occasion was supposed to be between £7,000 and £8,000. The hall and the library (which was formerly the chapel) are elegant and commodious: the latter contains some valuable manuscripts, and some choice books, chiefly divinity and old classics. The college presents to twenty-three benefices, and to the mastership of two endowed grammar schools.

Rev. Samuel George Phear, B.D. master

Rev. Arthur Thomas Chapman, M.A. tutor

Alfred Rose, M.A. bursar

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

Visitors—The Master of Corpus and Trinity Hall, and the senior Doctor in Medicine of the University.

Gonville and Caius College (usually called Caius College), was founded in 1348 by Edmund Gonville, and was originally called Gonville Hall, and endowed for a Master and three Fellows. Its original site was between Free School-lane and St. Botolph's churchyard. The name and site were both changed by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, executor of Gonville, who further endowed the college, and may be considered a second founder. The revenues were afterwards increased by various benefactors; and in 1558, John Caius, M.D., the third founder, obtained the royal charter, by which the former foundations were all confirmed and his own established: by the charter the college was to be called Gonville and Caius College: it is situated on the north side of the Senate House. It has been almost rebuilt from the designs

of Mr. Waterhouse, at a very large cost, and now presents one of the finest and largest ranges of collegiate buildings to be found in the University, still retaining its three celebrated gates, the *Porta Humilitatis*, *Porta Virtutis*, and *Porta Honoris*, the latter leading to the Senate House, and the sequence pointing to the course of a student in the University. The hall and chapel are well proportioned and convenient buildings. The third founder, Dr. Caius, is buried in the chapel in a sarcophagus, which was removed from the east end when the chapel was rebuilt in the early part of the last century, and now lies under a handsome canopy, supported by Ionic columns on the north side. His quaint epitaph is as follows:—

Fui Caius.

Vivit post funera virtus,

Ætatis suæ LXIII.

Oblit 29 Julii,

Anno D. 1573.

The society now consists of a Master, twelve senior and twenty junior Fellows, and thirty-four Scholars. Five studentships in Medicine, founded by Christopher Tancred, esq., are also annexed to this college. The college presents to eighteen benefices.

Edwin Guest, LL.D., F.R.S. master

Rev. Norman Macleod Ferrers, M.A. } tutors

Rev. Henry Barclay Swete, B.D.

Rev. John Lamb, M.A. bursar

JESUS COLLEGE.

Visitor—The Bishop of Ely.

This college was built on the site of a Benedictine nunnery, the possessions of which, on its dissolution by Henry VIII., were granted to Bishop Alcock of Ely, Lord Chancellor of England in 1496, who out of them founded this society for a Master, six Fellows, and six Scholars; but the liberality of numerous benefactors has added at different times largely to its possessions; and it now consists of a Master, sixteen Fellows, fifteen foundation Scholars, and seventeen Scholars on the foundation of the late Tobias

Rustat, esq., yeoman of the robes to Charles II., for the orphan sons of clergymen. The college buildings consist of two courts; but its beautiful cruciform chapel, with its large square tower, is its principal feature: it is a most interesting specimen of 12th century architecture: and has within the last twenty years been gradually and efficiently restored: in the chapel is a mural tablet, with medallion, to Tobias Rustat, *ob.* 1693. The hall is a noble room, with a beautiful open and perforated wood work roof, and contains some good portraits. The college presents to sixteen benefices.

Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D. master & bursar

Rev. Henry Arthur Morgan, M.A. tutor

Rev. Edmund Henry Morgan, M.A. dean

Arthur Westmorland, LL.D. steward & librarian

KING'S COLLEGE.

Visitor—The Bishop of Lincoln.

This magnificent college and foundation owes its origin to the love of learning of Henry VI., who, in 1441, founded a small society on this site, for a Rector and twelve Fellows: but two years later he determined on establishing a college in Cambridge, the Fellows of which were to be supplied in regular succession from a similar foundation for boys at Eton, on the exact model of William of Wykeham's two St. Mary Winton Colleges, viz. Winchester College, and New College, Oxford. This new foundation consisted of a Provost, seventy Fellows and Scholars, three Chaplains, six clerks, sixteen choristers, and a music master, who is now also organist. This institution continued almost unaltered till the parliamentary action of 1861: from which time it is intended to consist of a Provost, forty-six Fellows, two Chaplains, and forty-eight Scholars; the succession from Eton being much more restricted than formerly. This college is one of the grandest in its buildings within the University. The hall is of unusually large dimensions, and is a truly noble room: and the chapel, 291 feet long, 45½ wide, and 78 feet high: it is known as one of the finest Gothic churches in the kingdom, and is remarkable

especially for the exquisite beauty of its roof: it was begun by the founder of the college, who laid the foundation stone in 1441, but only a small portion of it was built during his life: Edward IV. robbed the foundation and did not advance the work, which indeed stood still during the civil wars of this time; it was not till the reign of Henry VII. that the exterior was completed; the windows and internal fittings being added in the time of Henry VIII. The windows, all of which, with the exception of the west window, are of stained glass, are very justly celebrated for their richness and beauty. The college presents to thirty-seven benefices, and to one alternately with another patron.

Rev. Richard Okes, D.D. provost

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A. vice-provost

Rev. William Ralph Churton, B.D. } deans

John Edwin Nixon, M.A.

Frederick Whitting, M.A.

Felix Thornley Cobbold, M.A. } bursars

Tristram Frederick Croft Huddleston, B.A.

Rev. E. S. Bengough, M.A. & Rev. E. L. Hopkins, B.A. chaplins

William Amps, M.A. organist

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

Visitor—The possessor of the Audley End Estate, who also has the privilege of appointing the Master.

This college was founded by Thomas, Baron Audley, in 1542, on the site of an ancient Benedictine Priory, a part of which is still traditionally supposed to exist in the southern angle of the college buildings. The original foundation was for a Master and eight Fellows, but the endowment was found to be sufficient only for four. The fellowships have since been seventeen in number, but are now again only four; though under the statutes of 1860, they will hereafter be eight, with fifteen scholarships. The college buildings consist of two courts, a hall, chapel, library, including the *Bibliotheca Pepysiana*, and containing the celebrated original diary of Samuel Pepys. The college presents to six benefices.

Hon. & Rev. Latimer Neville, M.A. master & bursar

Rev. Mynors Bright, M.A. president
Rev. Francis Patrick, M.A. tutor & steward
Rev. Frederick Gunton, M.A. dean

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

Visitor—The Chancellor of the University.

Pembroke College, situated on the east side of Trumpington street, was founded in 1347 by Mary de St. Paul, widow of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (who was killed at a tilting match on his wedding day), for a Master, six Fellows, and two Scholars. Henry VI. was a benefactor to this college: it consists of two courts of nearly equal size, and is remarkable for the venerable appearance of its buildings; Queen Elizabeth on visiting it having apostrophised it as, "*O domus antiqua et religiosa.*" The chapel is one of the most elegant and best proportioned in the university; it was built from a design of Sir Christopher Wren, at the sole expense of his uncle, Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely. The hall and library are well proportioned and elegant rooms. In a detached brick building, at the north end of the inner court, is the famous hollow sphere, 18 feet in diameter, made by Dr. Roger Long, and a tinplate worker named Munns, to represent the appearance, relative situation, and motions of the heavenly bodies; it is entered by steps over the south pole, and will contain 30 persons; although its weight is over 1,000 pounds, it can be turned round with a small winch with no more labour than it takes to wind up a house clock. The principal college buildings are about to be reconstructed. The present foundation consists of a Master, thirteen Fellows, and twenty-two Scholars. The college presents to twelve benefices.

Rev. John Power, D.D. master
George Gabriel Stokes, M.A. president
Rev. Charles Edward Searle, M.A. tutor & dean
Charles Herman Prior, B.A. mathematical lecturer & bursar

QUEENS' COLLEGE.

Visitor—H.M. The Queen.

This society was founded in 1446 by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., for a President and four Fellows. The

progress of the college was interrupted by civil wars, and it was not till 1465 that Elizabeth Woodville, the consort of Edward IV., refounded it for a President, nineteen Fellows, and forty-five Scholars. The buildings of this college are principally of brick, with a curious cloistered walk, a bell turret, and an antique wooden bridge, are very quaint and picturesque in appearance. The library is a valuable one, and was catalogued about 1829 by the late well known Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D. The hall and chapel are commodious, but not architecturally remarkable. In 1642 the President, Fellows, and Scholars of this college were ejected, with but one exception, for refusing to subscribe the covenant. The society now consists of a President, twelve Fellows, one Fellow on the Edward's foundation, eight Scholars, and four Exhibitioners. The college presents to eleven benefices.

Rev. George Phillips, D.D. president

E. Temperley, M.A. bursar

Rev. Arthur Wright, M.A. dean

Rev. William Magan Campion, D.D. } tutors

Rev. George Pirie, M.A.

John Clark, M.A. steward

ST. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE.

Visitor—H.M. The Queen.

This society, formerly called Catharine Hall, was founded in 1475, by the Rev. Robert Wodelarke, D.D., Provost of King's and Chancellor of the University, under a charter from Edward IV., for a Master and three Fellows. The number of Fellows and Scholars was at one time much larger, owing to the ample benefaction of Mrs. Ramsden, of Norton, in the county of York. The present society consists of a Master (who holds a canonry in Norwich Cathedral as part of his endowment), six Fellows, three Fellows on the Skirne and one on the Frankland foundation, and twenty Scholars. The buildings of this college are principally of brick, and are but little ornamented. The college presents to four benefices.

Rev. Charles Kirkby Robinson, D.D. master & bursar

Rev. Edwin Trevor Septimus Carr, M.A. tutor & president
Albert William Spratt, M.A. steward & dean

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Visitor—The Bishop of Ely.

This college was erected on the site of the ancient Hospital of St. John the Evangelist (founded by Henry Frost, A.D. 1134), first by Bishop De Balsam before he moved his society to Peter House in 1284, and next by Henry VII. in 1500. Henry's mother, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, had already done so much for the university of Cambridge by endowing Christ's college, and a professorship and readership in divinity, that she intended to have otherwise bestowed the remainder of her large property; but her confessor, Bishop Fisher of Rochester, afterwards Chancellor of the University and Lord Chancellor of England, persuaded her to appropriate it to the purpose of erecting and endowing this large and noble college: her death, and the refusal of Henry VIII. to carry out her design, threw considerable difficulties in the way of the erection of the intended college; but, eventually, Julius II. issued a decretory bill in 1510, authorizing the dissolution of St. John's Hospital and the establishment of the College of St. John the Evangelist. The charter of foundation is dated April 9th, 1511, and the building was then immediately commenced under the constant care and superintendence of the first Master, Robert Shorton, whose appointment was of the same date as the foundation of the college. In 1516 thirty-one Fellows were appointed, the original endowment having provided for fifty; but Henry VIII., with his usual rapacity, had seized the greater part of the college lands, and given in exchange land of far less value. These endowments, however, have been greatly augmented by the munificence of a long succession of benefactors; and the college now consists of a Master, fifty-six Fellows, sixty foundation Scholars, and an organist. The original part of this college consists of three courts, built of red brick, whose length from east to west is about 500 feet. The new court is

on the opposite bank of the river, and approached by a covered stone bridge; it is a spacious building, in the Gothic style of architecture. A new chapel, from a design by Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., was consecrated on the 12th day of May, 1869: it is a magnificent building, in the Decorated style of the time of Edward III: it is in the form of a cross, with a pinnaced tower at the intersection, 163 feet in height, and occupies the second place as an ecclesiastical building in the university: the tracery of the windows is rich and varied, and is profusely decorated with elaborate carvings, and many of them are filled with stained glass: in the interior is a great deal of coloured marble. The fine stalls of the old chapel have been erected in the new chapel, which contains a mural tablet to Thomas Baker, B.D., a celebrated antiquary, who died 1740. The roof is decorated with figures representing Our Saviour and illustrious men of the last eighteen centuries. To the north-west of the chapel is the new Master's lodge, by the same architect, in the Tudor style, on a site which has been added to the college. Few colleges can be more complete in their buildings and appointments, or more thoroughly well provided with the means of assistance to deserving students. The library is extensive and valuable. The college presents to fifty benefices, and to the masterships of five endowed grammar schools.

Rev. William Henry Bateson, D.D. master

Rev. John Spicer Wood, D.D. president

Rev. Stephen Parkinson, D.D.

Rev. Thomas George Bonney, B.D. } tutors

John Edwin Sandys, M.A.

Rev. Peter Hamnett Mason, M.A. senior dean

Rev. Henry Russell, B.D. junior dean

Rev. George Fearn Reyners, D.D. bursar

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

Visitor—The Bishop of Ely.

This Society, commonly known as Peter House, is the most ancient of the collegiate bodies of Cambridge: it originally

consisted of two hostels belonging to the Jesuits and the Friars of Penance, which were purchased for the use of students by Hugh de Balsham, Sub-Prior of Ely in 1257. When Bishop of Ely, he obtained royal charters of incorporation in 1274 and 1284 respectively, and endowed a college for a Master, fourteen Fellows, and eight Scholars, leaving 300 marks by his will for the erection of the existing college on the site of the two ancient hostels: it was named from the church dedicated to St. Peter, which stood near it on the site of the present Church of St. Mary the Less. The Master was formerly chosen by the Bishop of Ely, from two persons nominated to him after election by the body of Fellows; but in future the Master will be elected by the Fellows absolutely. The present foundation consists of the Master, fourteen Fellows, one Bye-Fellow on the Parke foundation, and thirteen Scholars. Other Bye-Fellowships have been consolidated in the general foundation. Peter House is situated on the West side of Trumpington street, and consists of three courts: in the centre of the court next the street is the chapel, a small handsome building, containing some beautiful stained windows; besides the large east window, which is very handsome, six others have been inserted by subscription: the subjects are (north side) Abraham Offering up Isaac, St. John Preaching in the Wilderness, Virgin and Child, and Jesus with the Wise Men from the East Presenting their Offerings; (south side) The Resurrection, Healing the Sick at the Temple Gate, and Paul Pleading before Felix. The college possesses a valuable library, enriched by Bishop Cosin, a former Master, and a great benefactor to the College. The Hall contains some very ancient portraits, including the founder and several of the Masters of the College. The college presents to ten benefices; to one alternately with another patron; and to the mastership of one endowed school.

Rev. Henry Wilkinson Cookson, D.D. master & senior bursar

Rev. James Porter, M.A. tutor

Rev. R. Shilleto, M.A. dean

Rev. James Porter, M.A. junior bursar

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.

Visitors—The heir of the foundress, in some cases the Vice-Chancellor and the two senior Doctors of Divinity, in others the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of Christ and Emmanuel.

This college was founded on the site of a monastery of Grey Friars by the executors of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, and widow of Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, under the provision of her will of 1588, for a Master, ten Fellows, and twenty Scholars. The bequest was insufficient for more than seven Fellows at first, but subsequent benefactions have augmented the foundation, which now consists of a Master, ten Fellows, the Taylor Lecturer, twelve foundation Scholars, three Scholars on the Blundell, and six on the Taylor foundation: it is situated on the east side of Sidney street, and consists of two courts, the first 98 by 77 feet, and the latter somewhat smaller: the building is in the Gothic style. The chapel and library were rebuilt in 1780: the former is an elegant building; the altar-piece is an excellent picture by Pittoni—subject, A Repose during the Flight of the Holy Family to Egypt. The hall is a well-proportioned room, with a music gallery supported by pillars, forming a vestibule at the entrance, and with a handsome bay window at the upper end: it is 60 feet in length, 27 in width, and 30 in height. The college presents to eight benefices.

Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D. master & bursar

Rev. John Clough Williams Ellis, M.A. tutor

Charles Wilson Hitchins, M.A. dean

Rev. John Frederic Hardy, B.D. steward

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Visitor—The Sovereign, who has also the privilege of the exclusive appointment of the Master.

This large and magnificent foundation occupies the site of the ancient societies of St. Michael's House, the King's Hall, where the suite of Richard II. were once lodged, Phiswick's Hostel and Oving's Inn, and also Gregory's, Margaret's, Catharine's, Gerard's and Tyler's Hostels. Out of

these societies, all of which were duly surrendered for the purpose, Trinity College was founded in 1546, and originally endowed by Henry VIII., and afterwards augmented by his daughter Queen Mary, for the maintenance of a Master, sixty Fellows, and sixty Scholars, since increased to seventy-four; there are also four Chaplains, an organist, a body of Lay-clerks and Choristers, and sixteen Sizars and Sub-Sizars. The government of the college is vested in the Master, and eight senior Fellows; the Master is appointed by the Crown. The principal entrance to this college is from Trinity street, through an elegant turreted gateway, called the King's Gate, ornamented on both sides with several statues in niches, amongst which is one of Henry VIII. In the centre of the principal court is a large octagonal conduit, which supplies the college with excellent water. The chapel, which was commenced by Queen Mary and completed by her sister Elizabeth, is a spacious Gothic structure; length of interior 204 feet, breadth 34 feet, with a fine choir, on each side of which are stalls for the Fellows, and seats below for the students: over the communion table is a Baldacchino; the altar-piece is a fine painting, representing St. Michael binding Satan: in the ante-chapel is a fine marble statue of Sir Isaac Newton (*ob.* 1727), by Roubiliac; also statues of Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans (*ob.* 1626), and Dr. Isaac Barrow (formerly Master). The chapel has been restored. Two new courts have been added to this college by the late Dr. Whewell, the Master; they are on the opposite side of Trinity street from the other part. The hall, library and other buildings are unusually spacious and magnificent; the library especially containing a collection of books and manuscripts, many of them of great value and rarity, besides many curious and interesting objects, illustrative of natural history and other branches of science. The college presents absolutely to sixty-three benefices, and to two in turn with other patrons, and to the masterships of four endowed grammar schools.

Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, D.D. master

Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A. vice-master

Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, M.A. dean

Rev. Edward William Blore, M.A.	}	tutors
Joseph Prior, M.A.		
Rev. Coutts Trotter, B.D.		
Henry Martyn Taylor, M.A.	}	bursars
William Aldis Wright, M.A.		
Gerard Francis Cobb, M.A.		
Rev. W. Edlin, M.A.	}	chaplains
Rev. L. Borissow, M.A., precentor,		
Rev. F. G. Howard, M.A.		
Rev. Pellew Arthur, M.A.		
Augustus Arthur Vansittart, M.A.		auditor

TRINITY HALL.

Visitor—The Lord Chancellor.

This society was originally one of the old University hostels for students, but was purchased by John de Crowdon, Prior of Ely, in the reign of Edward III., for the use of the Monks of Ely: it was subsequently enlarged by Richard Long, Chancellor of the University, and in 1350 was purchased with its estates by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, for a Master, four Fellows, and two Scholars. This college is instituted especially for the study of law, and now consists of a Master, thirteen Fellows, four Law Students, and fourteen Scholars. Its chapel is remarkable for its altar pieces by Stella, a fine painting of the Presentation in the Temple, and for the remains of curious brasses in the ante-chapel. The society presents to six benefices.

Thomas Charles Geldart, LL.D.	master		
Rev. Henry Latham, M.A.	vice-master		
Henry Davidson, M.A.	bursar		
Rev. Henry Latham, M.A.			
Rev. Frank Lawrence Hopkins, M.A.	}	tutors	
Rev. F. L. Hopkins, M.A.			
Edward Anthony Beck, M.A.			
	steward		
	librarian		

The area of the municipal borough is 3,470 acres, and the population in 1871 was as follows; the census having been taken in the interval between terms the great body of Professors, Fellows and Students were not in residence:—

		Rateable values.
All Saints	1,235	£10,240
Sidney Sussex College	20	
Jesus College	4	
Trinity College	63	
St. John's College	50	
Holy Sepulchre	394	2,664
Holy Trinity	1,908	8,387
St. Andrew the Great	2,420	12,760
Emmanuel College	24	
Christ's College	9	
St. Andrew the Less	15,958	38,720
St. Benedict	1,048	6,114
Downing College ..	38	
Corpus Christi College	28	
St. Botolph	657	4,864
Queen's College	20	
Catharine Hall	23	
St. Clement	846	2,782
St. Edward	542	5,430
King's College	28	
Clare College	12	
Trinity Hall	15	
St. Giles	2,348	8,330
Magdalene College	12	
St. Mary the Great	724	5,111
St. Mary the Less	919	7,082
Peterhouse, or St. Peter's College	15	
Pembroke College	12	
St. Michael	356	5,630
Gonville and Caius College	10	
St. Peter	633	2,471
<hr/>		
Total of municipal limits	30,078	
Part of Chesterton parish	3,918	
<hr/>		
Total municipal and parliamentary ..	33,996	£120,585
<hr/>		

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, Q.C., D.C.L. of Trinity College; Ealing, Middlesex *w*, & 109 Eaton square, London *s.w*

Alexander James Beresford Beresford-Hope, D.C.L. of Trinity College: Arklow house, 1 & 2 Connaught place, Edgware road *w*; Athenæum, Carlton, United University, Oxford & Cambridge & New University Clubs, London *s.w*; Bedgebury park, Cranbrook, Kent & Beresford hall, near Ashbourne, Staffordshire

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D. of Trinity, F.R.S

High Steward, The Earl of Powis, LL.D. St. John's College

Vice-Chancellor for 1874-1875, Rev. Samuel George Phear, D.D. master of Emmanuel

Commissary, William Forsyth, esq. M.P., M.A. Trinity

Deputy High Steward, Francis Barlow, esq. M.A. Trinity Hall

Public Orator, Richard Claverhouse Jebb, M.A. Trinity

Assessor to the Chancellor, John Tozer, LL.D. Caius

Counsel, Sir R. Baggallay, Attorney General, M.P., M.A.

Caius & R. Fitz-James Stephen, M.A. Trinity

Librarian, Henry Bradshaw, esq. M.A. King's

Registrar, Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A. Trinity

Esquire Bedells, Hugh Godfrey, M.A. St. John's; Edward John Gross, M.A. Caius

UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington street, John Massey, curator

University Library, Senate House hill, Henry Bradshaw, esq. M.A. librarian; R. L. Bensly, esq. M.A. Eirikr Magnusson, esq. under-librarians; D. Hall, O. Johnson, A. Smith, A. Rogers, A. Miller, library-assistants

Pitt Press or University Printing Office, Trumpington street, Charles John Clay, M.A. manager

Senate House & School, King's parade, Henry Bowing,
jun. keeper

Office for Non-Collegiate Students (Rev. Ralph Benjamin Somerset, M.A. censor), 31 Trumpington street,
Cambridge

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH.

Alfred George Marten, esq. Q.C. 21 Prince of Wales terrace,
South Kensington *w*; 10 New square, Lincoln's Inn
w.c; & Carlton, Oxford & Cambridge, University & New
University clubs, London *s.w*

Patrick Boyle Smollett, esq. 13 Arlington street, Piccadilly,
London *s.w*; & Cameron house, Dumbartonshire

CORPORATION.

HIGH STEWARD—The Duke of Devonshire, K.G

MAYOR—John Death, esq

RECORDER—James Redford Bulwer, esq. Q.C

ALDERMEN.

Thomas Bradwell
John Death
Jasper Lyon
Thomas Hacke Naylor
Charles Wisbey

Frederick Barlow
Charles Edward Brown
Samuel Peed
Henry Rance
Richard Rowe

COUNCILLORS.

Those numbered 1 & 2 go out of office, November 1, 1875.

Those numbered 3 & 4 go out of office, November 1, 1876.

Those numbered 5 & 6 go out of office, November 1, 1877.

East Barnwell Ward.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. William Cockerell | 4. Jeremiah George Leonard |
| 2. Neville Goodman | 5. William Bond |
| 3. William Isaac Basham | 6. John William Cooper |

West Barnwell Ward.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. James Nutter | 4. Thomas Nicholls |
| 2. Arthur Rutter | 5. Charles Vinter |
| 3. Henry Thomas Hall | 6. John Webb |

Market Ward.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Edward Bell | 4. Ephraim Wyman |
| 2. George Scales | 5. Dennis Adams |
| 3. Arthur Deck | 6. John Rolfe Mann |

Trinity Ward.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Charles Bays | 4. Charles Wharton Naylor |
| 2. Joseph Cook | 5. Thomas Dixon |
| 3. Edward Rist Lawrence | 6. Charles William Palmer |

St. Andrew's Ward.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. George Mursell Garrett | 4. Robert Ellis |
| 2. Thomas Reed | 5. Charles Brand Cornwell |
| 3. Daniel Banham | 6. Francis Russell Hall |

Town Clerk, Edmond Foster*Clerk of the Peace*, Henry French*Treasurer*, Henry John Whitehead*Coroner*, Henry Gotobed*Bailiffs*, William Isaac Basham, Arthur Deck, Charles Bays & Edward Bell*Mayor's Chaplain*, Rev. T. R. Birks, M.A*Revising Assessors*, John Ellison & John Wright Neville*Borough Surveyor*, G. W. Stephenson*Auditors*, Charles Bays, Joseph Benjamin Reed, George Bullock, L. Ewbank, M.A. Rev. Edmund Henry Morgan, M.A. Rev. Alfred Rose, M.A. & Rev. James William Cartmell, M.A*Chief Superintendent of Police*, William Garnham Turrell*Surgeon to Police*, James Hough*Chief Constables*, Henry Lee & Thomas Gray*Superintendent of Fire Brigade*, Wm. Garnham Turrell*Sergeants at Mace*, George Thurlow, John Marshall, Francis Hall, Ebenezer Pike & Henry Freeman*Crier*, John William Skeels*Hall Keeper*, James Jacob*Collector of Market Tolls*, Charles Edward Tuxford*Keeper & Collector of Corn Exchange*, William Collings*Inspector of Weights & Measures*, Joseph Wright

Clerk of Markets, Inspector of Lodging Houses &c.

Henry Phillips

Pindar, William Carpenter

WARD ALDERMEN.

East Barnwell Ward, Charles Wisbey

West Barnwell Ward, Thomas Bradwell

Market Ward, Charles Edward Brown

Trinity Ward, Samuel Peed

St. Andrew's Ward, Richard Rowe

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE BOROUGH.

John Thomas Abdy, LL.D

Adams Dennis

Charles Balls

Charles Edward Brown

Moses Browne

Rev. James Cartmell, D.D

Rev. Henry Wilkinson Cook-
son, D.D

John Death, Mayor

Rowland Morris Fawcett, M.D

George Edward Foster

Thomas Charles Geldart, LL.D

Swan Hurrell

Charles Lestourgeon

Geo. Downing Liveing, M.D

Edmund John Mortlock

Richard Oakes, D.D

Rev. Samuel George Phear,
D.D. (Vice Chancellor)

Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D

Rev. J. Power, D.D

Robert Sayle

Elliot Smith

William Warren

Joseph Wentworth

Clerk to the Justices, John Eaden

CARLTON (or **CARLTON-CUM-WILLINGHAM**) is a village and parish, on the borders of Suffolk, distant 8 miles south from Newmarket, 8 north-east from Linton, 5 south-east from the Six Mile Bottom station, and 5 south-south-east from the Dullingham station, both on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, in the hundred of Radfield, union of Linton, Newmarket county court district, rural deanery of Camps, arch deanery of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Peter is a small ancient building, consisting of chancel and nave: the tower contains 2 bells. The register dates from the year 1600. The living is a rectory, yearly value about £400, in the gift of the trustees of the late Mr. W. S. P. Wilder, and held by the Rev. John

Wilder, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. There is an Infant school, with an endowment, amounting to about £3 yearly, supported principally by subscription. The Primitive Methodists have a small chapel here. There is a small charity, called "Brigg's Charity," of 10s. yearly value. Lord Dacre is lord of the manor and the principal landowner. The soil is various; subsoil, chalk and gravel. The crops are wheat, barley, oats and beans. The area is 2,282A. 0R. 23P.; rateable value, £2,987 7s. 6d.; the population in 1871 was 447.

CASTLE CAMPS is a large straggling parish, 5 miles south-east from Linton, 3 south-west from Haverhill, and 3 from Bartlow station, in the hundred of Chilford, union of Linton, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints is in the Perpendicular style: it consists of a chancel, nave and porch, with a square tower containing 5 bells. The register dates from the year 1565. The living is a rectory, yearly value £570, in the gift of the Governors of the Charterhouse, London, and held by the Rev. James Hale, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Here is a chapel for Independents. A handsome National school, in the Gothic style, was built partly by private subscription, a grant from the Privy Council, and the Governors of the Charterhouse, London, and is supported by them. The charities are £14 yearly, principally for fuel. This and the neighbouring parish of Shudy Camps are said to have derived their names from the Danes and English having had large encampments in these parishes. Here was once a castle, which belonged to the De Veres, Earls of Oxford; on the site is now a farmhouse, surrounded by a deep treble moat. The Governors of the Charterhouse, London, are lords of the manor and the principal landowners. The soil is clay; subsoil, chalk and clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 2,615 acres; rateable value, £3,416 15s.; the population in 1871 was 891.

Half a mile west of the church is **CAMPS END**, a hamlet of this parish.

CAXTON is a decayed town, parish, head of the union of Caxton and Arrington, and polling-place for the county, on the old road from London to Edinburgh, on the borders of Bedfordshire, about 12 miles west from Cambridge, 12 north from Royston station, 8 east from St. Neots, and 2½ north-west from the Old North Road station on the Bedford and Cambridge line of the London and North-Western railway, in the hundred of Longstow, county court district of St. Neots, rural deanery of Bourne, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. It had formerly a market, which was originally granted to Sir Baldwin Fréville in the year 1247; it was then held on Monday; the day was afterwards changed to Tuesday, on which day it was held until the early part of the present century, since which time it has become obsolete. A small fair is held in the beginning of October. The church of St. Andrew is built of stone and flint: it was completely restored in 1863: it has a chancel and nave, low square tower with 5 bells, south aisle, and porch: there are several memorials of the Barnard family, who had a seat at Caxton: the church of Caxton, which had belonged to the priory of Lewes, was, in 1351, given to the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the chancel was re-decorated in 1874. The register dates from the year 1741. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £80, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and held by the Rev. Henry Meade Smythe, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford. A vicarage house was erected in 1868, at a cost of upwards of £1,000. A large and substantial National school, with residence, was erected here in 1854. The charities are £20 yearly, for fuel and clothing. Matthew Paris, the historian, is said to have been a native of this place. Kennels were erected here for the Cambridgeshire hounds, in 1871. Here is the Caxton and Arrington Union Workhouse, a substantial building which has been added to, and is now calculated to hold about 270; the average is about 107. The union comprises the parishes of Arrington, Bourn, Caldecote, Caxton, Croxton, Croydon-cum-Clopton, East Hatley, Elsworth, Eltisley, Gamlingay, Great Eversden, Great Gransden (Hunts), Hardwick, Hatley St. George, Kingston, Knapwell, Little Eversden,

Little Gransden, Longstow, Orwell, Papworth St. Agnes, Papworth St. Everard, Tadlow, Toft, Wimpole, and Yelling (Hunts). A Police Station was erected in 1859. The Petty sessions are held here every alternate Tuesday. Major James John Gape, of St. Albans, is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are the trustees of the late John Beldam, esq., and Sidney Stanley, esq. The soil here is stiff and clayey, and the subsoil a stiff blue gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 2,000 acres; rateable value, £2,612; the population in 1871 was 451.

SWANSLEY WOOD, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north, is a farm.

There is CAXTON END near Bourn, and CAXTON END near Eltisley.

CHATTERIS is a parish and polling-place for the county, made into a market town in 1834: it is a station on the Wisbech and St. Ives branch of the Great Eastern railway, 71 miles from London by road and 83 by railway, 19 south from Wisbech, $25\frac{1}{2}$ north-by-west from Cambridge, $10\frac{1}{2}$ north-by-east from St. Ives, and the like distance north-west from the city of Ely by road, but $26\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, in the hundred and union of North Witchford, in the Isle of Ely, county court district of March, and rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely). It is near Vermuyden's Drain, and is a place of considerable antiquity. In Domesday Book it is written Cetriz and Cateriz—by some old authors Chateriz—and Camden writes it Cheaterizt. The church of St. Peter is handsome, with a square tower containing clock and 5 bells: it consists of chancel, nave and aisles, with galleries: there is a good organ; and the chancel is divided from the body of the church by a handsome screen. The register dates from the year 1650. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £1,500, with residence, in the gift of Rev. Sydney A. Smith, and held by the Rev. Michael Augustus Gathercole. There are two schools. The Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, and Methodists, have places of worship here. Petty sessions are held on the first Tuesday in each month. The trade of Chatteris consists almost entirely in supplying

the neighbourhood with necessaries, but it is a place of great thoroughfare, being on the direct road from Norfolk to Huntingdon and the western country, and also on a line of road between Peterborough and Newmarket. Here are gas works, a bank, breweries, some maltings and a foundry. The market day is Friday, and there are two fairs. The poor's land of 48 acres produces about £140 yearly. A convent of Benedictine nuns was founded here about the year 980, by Alwina, niece to King Edgar, and wife of Athelstan, Earl of the East English; in the reign of Henry I. the nunnery was annexed to the church of Ely, and wholly dissolved in 1538. Many antiquities have been dug up here, in excavating for gravel; not many years since part of the skeleton of an elephant was found, ten feet below the level of the ground; and in 1824 an earthen jar, holding about 1,000 copper coins, was ploughed up, about 2 miles from the village; they were mostly Roman, of the Emperors Constantius and Constantine: several other curious relics of the Romans have been found at several times hereabout, also celts and a double-edged sword, the hilt embossed with figures of men fighting; this interesting relic was, when found, in a perfect state of preservation. In several parts of the fen lands, large oak trees have been brought to the surface from a great depth. The manorial rights are vested in 24 inhabitants of Chatteris, as trustees, for general improvement of the town. The principal land-owners are John Dunn Gardner, esq., J. H. Waddington, esq., trustees of W. W. Chafy, esq., Rev. W. Kyle Westwood Chafy Chafy, John Richardson Fryer, esq., Alfred Seward Ruston, esq., Fryer Richardson, esq., and John and Thomas Smith, esqrs., and Miss Fryer. The land around has lately been rendered very productive by draining and gauling. The area is 12,925 acres; rateable value, £28,799 11s. 11d.; and the population in 1871 was 4,765.

CHERRY HINTON is a parish, containing a few extensive farms: the village is pleasantly situated, about 2½ miles south-east from Cambridge, and 52 from London, in the Bottisham division of the county, Flendish hundred,

union of Chesterton, Cambridge county court district, rural deanery of Cambridge, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew is an ancient structure, in the Early English style: it has a chancel, nave, aisles, and square embattled tower containing 5 bells: there are thirteen lancet windows on each side in the chancel, which is divided from the nave by a very old carved oak screen: here is a curious old font on a pedestal, and several monuments to the Serocold family. The register dates from 1538, and is in good preservation. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £171, with handsome residence, in the gift of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. William Samuel Parish, M.A., of that college. The vicarage was built in 1818, by the Rev. Bewick Bridge, M.A., the then vicar. There is an endowed National school, erected in 1834. A pleasure fair is held in the first week of October. There are £27 yearly, arising from rents of lands and cottages in the parish, and distributed by the vicar and churchwarden every two years to the poor of the parish; also £3 6s. 8d. yearly from other charities. At the south end of the village are the Cambridge Water Works: the engine-house and reservoir were erected in 1855, at a cost of £40,000. Nether Hall is a mile and a half south from the village; Manor-up Hall, a little to the north; and the Rectory Farm Hall, in the centre of the village, with its walnut-tree avenue, is quite picturesque. The manorial rights are vested in St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Peter's College, and William Ward Asplen, esq., who are also the principal landowners. The soil is light, and the subsoil, chalky. The chief crops are wheat, barley, beans, oats and turnips. The area is 2,043 acres; rateable value, £4,700; the population in 1871 was 779.

CHESTERTON is a parish, which gives name to a hundred and rural deanery, and is the head of a poor-law union, and by the Boundary Act, 1868, a portion was included in the parliamentary borough of Cambridge. The village is long and straggling, situated on the north bank of the river Cam, a mile and a half north from Cambridge station, and 52 from London, in the county court district of

Cambridge, and in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew is a large and handsome building, in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, tower and spire: there is a fine peal of bells, clock and organ. The register dates from the year 1564. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £206, with residence, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Samuel Edgar Perry, M.A., of that college. St. Luke's church, built at a cost of £4,000, is intended for that part of Chesterton nearest to Cambridge: it is a handsome building, in the Decorated style, but the tower and spire are yet wanting. The curate of St. Luke's is the Rev. George Hale, M.A., Lecturer of Sidney Sussex College. There are National schools for boys and girls, both at St. Andrew's and St. Luke's, lately built at a cost of £1,600. The Baptist chapel is a brick building, erected in 1842, and enlarged and restored in 1863; there is also a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1858. The General Cemetery, situated in the Histon road, was opened in December, 1843, for the interment of Dissenters of all denominations: it covers an area of four acres, and has one chapel. The Union Workhouse is a commodious brick building, near the centre of the village; it is capable of accommodating 350 inmates. The board of guardians meet at the Workhouse every Thursday during the winter, and on the same day fortnightly during the summer. The Union comprises the following parishes:—Barton, Cherry Hinton; Chesterton, Childerley, Comberton, Coton, Cottenham, Dry Drayton, Fen Ditton, Fulbourn All Saints and St. Vigors, Girton, Grantchester, Great Shelford, Great Wilbraham, Harleton, Harston, Haslingfield, Hauxton, Histon, Horningsea, Impington, Landbeach, Little Shelford, Little Wilbraham, Long Stanton All Saints, Long Stanton St. Michael, Madingley, Milton, Newton, Oakington, Rampton, Stapleford, Stow-cum-Quy, Teversham, Trumpington, Waterbeach, and Willingham. The County Gaol is situated in this parish, for account of which see Cambridge. The Industrial School is also situated in this parish: it was established in 1850: the object of the institution is to find employment and

give instruction to boys over thirteen years of age. The Victoria Friendly Society's Asylum is a handsome range of buildings, opened in 1841, for old members of Friendly Societies, and each subscriber has a vote for every 5s. subscribed. £66 yearly from land is distributed in fuel and money. In the parish are brick and tile manufactories, breweries, and boat-houses, where boats for the use of the undergraduates of the University are built and kept. The manor belongs to the Benson family; and the principal landowners are the trustees of the late Mr. Benson, Trinity, St. Catharine's, Clare, Queens', and St. John's Colleges, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and the Messrs. Wragg and Few. The soil is light, and the subsoil gravel and blue clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley, beans, roots and seeds. The area is 2,729 acres; rateable value £10,910; and the population in 1861 was 2,986, and in 1871 was 4,102.

CHETISHAM (or **CHETTISHAM**) is an ecclesiastical parish formed from the civil parish of St. Mary, Ely, having a station on the Ely and Peterborough branch of the Great Eastern railway, 74 miles from London, situated about a quarter of a mile west from the high road from Ely to Littleport, a mile and a half north-west from the former, in the jurisdiction of the city of Ely, hundred, union, and county court district of Ely, rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely). The church of St. Michael is a small plain building. The register dates from the year []. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £65, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. Richard Winkfield, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The Bishop of Ely is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The land is heavy, principally arable. The chief crops are wheat, barley and beans. The population in 1871 was 72.

WOODHOUSE, KETLESWORTH, and ELY MOOR FEN are places in the neighbourhood.

CHEVELEY is a parish and village, 3 miles south-east from Newmarket station, in the hundred of Cheveley (to

which it gives name), Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Fordham, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary and the Holy Host of Heaven is an old stone building, having a chancel, nave, and transept, and tower in which are 5 bells and a clock. The register dates from the year 1559. The living is a rectory, yearly value £704, with residence, in the gift of, and held by, the Rev. James Foster Bradley, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford. There is a Free Grammar School for boys, with a gross yearly income of about £125, derived from lands situated in the parish of Worlington, Suffolk, devised by John Raye, of Cheveley, in 1552, and by Lord Dover in 1709: the school building and master's house were presented by the late John Henry Duke of Rutland; and a National school for girls, supported by subscriptions and the children's pence. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Cheveley Park is the property and occasional residence of the Duke of Rutland: the park is well wooded, and contains about 300 acres. The soil is chalk and clay; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley. The area is 2,527 acres; rateable value, £4,048; the population in 1871 was 639.

CHILDERLEY is a parish, 9 miles north-west from Cambridge station, 13 north-east from St. Neots, and 6½ north-east from Old North road station, in the hundred and union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Bourne, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church was destroyed, and the village depopulated, by Sir John Cutts, about the middle of the seventeenth century. The living is a rectory, yearly value £50, in the gift of Lord St. Leonards. Childerley Hall is a handsome building, in the Elizabethan style, and was rebuilt upon the foundation of the manor-house, the old seat of the Cutts': it was here that Charles I. was brought by the messengers of Cromwell, after his seizure at Holdenby Hall, in Lincolnshire: the ancient and elaborately painted wainscoted room which he occupied is preserved and called by his name; it has been painted to restore the old paintings to the original

colours, and is considered a great curiosity. The farm buildings on the estate are most extensive: the barn is 333 feet in length. Lord St. Leonards is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is light clay; subsoil, blue gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley. The area is 1,052 acres; rateable value, £1,500; the population in 1871 was 56.

CHIPPENHAM is a village and parish, distant from Newmarket station 5 miles north-east, in the hundred of Staploe, Newmarket Union and county court district, rural deanery of Fordham, Cambridge division, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Margaret is a neat Gothic building, and has chancel, nave, aisles, porch, and tower with 5 bells. The register dates from the year 1595. The living is a vicarage, yearly value about £250, with residence, in the gift of Joseph Sidney Tharp, esq., and held by the Rev. Augustus James Tharp, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge. There is a school for girls and boys, built and endowed with £20 annually by Lord Orford in 1714. The Independents have a place of worship here. Charities of £25 yearly are distributed in money and kind. Chippenham Hall, at present unoccupied, stands in a park of about 400 acres. John Manners Tharp, esq., J.P., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is mixed; subsoil, clayey. The chief crops are wheat and barley. The area is 4,205 acres; rateable value, £4,603; the population in 1871 was 722, including the hamlet of BADLINGHAM.

COATES and EASTREA, the former $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east, the latter $1\frac{1}{2}$ east from Whittlesey, were formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1850 from the civil parish of Whittlesey, in the North Witchford hundred, Whittlesey union, Peterborough county court district, rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely). Holy Trinity church is a brick building, erected in 1840, with square tower and very neat spire, and was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1874,

and newly seated with open benches, and north and south aisles added, at a cost of £900. The register dates from the year 1850. The living is a rectory, yearly value £200, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor and J. W. Childers, esq., alternately, and held by the Rev. Peter Royston, M.A., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. There is a mixed school on the National system, and a Wesleyan chapel. The principal landowners are J. W. Childers and Charles Isham Strong, esqrs. The soil is chiefly a black loam; subsoil, clay or gravel. The chief crops are wheat and potatoes. The area is 5,200 acres; the population in 1871 was 1,395.

COLDHAM is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1874 from part of the civil parish of Elm, formerly included in Fridaybridge, 7 miles south from Wisbech, 3 south-west from Fridaybridge, and 4 north from March. Here is a station on the Great Eastern railway, called Pear Tree station. The district includes **PEAR TREE HILL**, **COLDHAM**, **STAGSHOLT** and **MARCH CHAIN**, and extends within 2 miles of March. A church is in course of erection, by subscription, at a cost of £2,500, Lord Overstone having given £1,000 and two acres of land as a site for the church and parsonage. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Crown and Bishop, alternately, yearly value £200 (to be increased to £250 upon the completion of the church), and held by the Rev. Gordon Woodgate, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford. Here is a small neat school, in which service is held every Sunday. Lord Overstone is the principal landowner. The soil is loamy; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are grass, wheat, barley, potatoes and brown mustard. The area is 4,400 acres; and the population 350.

COMBERTON is a parish, situated about 2 miles north west from Lord's Bridge station, 59 from London, and 5½ west-south-west from Cambridge, in the hundred of Wetherley, union of Chesterton, Cambridge county court district, Barton rural deanery, Ely archdeaconry and diocese. The church of St. Mary is an old stone building in

the Perpendicular style, and was repaired in 1850: it consists of chancel, nave, with five Pointed arches on either side, aisles, square embattled tower and 4 bells. The register dates from the year 1564. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £108 for tithes, with residence and 6 acres of glebe land, in the gift of Jesus College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. William John Tillbrook, M.A., of that college. There is a National school for boys and girls, endowed with £6 per annum, at which a Sunday school is also held. A chapel, called the Union chapel, was erected in 1868 for the accommodation of all Nonconformists; the land was given by G. E. Foster, esq. There are charities arising out of about 12 acres of land, producing about £12 yearly, which is distributed in money among the poor. Coprolites are found here in considerable abundance, lying near the surface of the soil. G. E. Foster, esq., St. Thomas's Hospital, is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are William Bonnett, esq., John Mann, esq., and William Gee, esq. The soil is heavy clay; subsoil, chalk and gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,925 acres; rateable value, £3,078; the population in 1871 was 619.

CONINGTON is a parish, 10 miles north-west from Cambridge, 4 south from St. Ives station, and 76 from London, in the hundred of Papworth, union of St. Ives, county court district of Huntingdon, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, situated on the borders of Hunts. The church of St. Mary is an ancient building, in mixed styles of architecture: the nave was rebuilt of red brick in 1743, by Dingley Askham, esq.: it has a square stone tower, and a handsome lofty spire rising from its centre, and 4 bells: there is a monumental vault, breast high, running the entire length of nave and chancel on the south side. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, yearly value £238, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Favill John Hopkins, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Here is a National school for boys and girls. The town lands produce £18 yearly, applied for fuel. The trustees

of the late Philip Thomas Gardener, esq., who are lords of the manor, and Miss Sprowle, are the principal landowners. The soil is clay and loamy gravel; subsoil, clay and gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,477 acres; rateable value, £1,760; the population in 1871 was 202.

COTON is a parish, situated half a mile off the road, from Cambridge to St. Neots, 4 miles west from Cambridge station, and 60½ from London, in the hundred of Wetherley, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Peter is small, situated in the centre of the village: it is in the Early English and Perpendicular styles, and the chancel is Norman: it has a nave, aisles, tower with 3 bells, spire, and two porches. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a discharged rectory, yearly value £213, arising from land, with residence, in the gift of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. George Bentley Morley, M.A., of St. John's College, and late fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. Here is a National school for boys and girls. The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, who are lords of a manor in Coton, St. Catharine's College, and Charles Roads, esq., are principal landowners. The soil is clayey; subsoil, gault. There is also a green sand stratum, which crops out and yields excellent water. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and beans. The coprolite works give employment to labour in this and the adjoining parish of Madingley. The area is 949 acres; rateable value, £1,650; the population in 1871 was 340.

COTTENHAM is a large village and parish, 4 miles north from the Histon station on the Cambridge and Huntingdon railway, 65½ from London, and 6½ north from Cambridge, in the hundred and union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The principal streets are well paved, and gas was introduced in 1866. The church of

All Saints is a stone and rubble structure, in the Perpendicular style, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, with lofty tower and 4 ornamental pinnacles, 6 bells, clock, south porch, north porch, and contains organ, old iron-bound chest, very good sedilia, and 2 memorial windows, and has been partially restored, oak benches added with carvings from the plants, ferns, and flowers of the district in 1867. The register dates from the year 1572. The living is a rectory, yearly value about £775, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Samuel Banks, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, rural dean, surrogate, and official to the Archdeacon of Ely. Here is a Free school, endowed by Catherine Pepys, for 28 boys; the present schoolhouse was built out of the funds belonging to the Moreton's Charity; also an Industrial school for girls, built and supported by the rector. A School Board is established here, and a school is being built on the site of the old British school at a cost of £1,550, to accommodate 500 boys and girls. A large piece of land has also been purchased as a playground for the children. In 1834 a British school was erected, at a cost of about £1,000; it has an average attendance of 250 children; it is also used for lectures, and is now leased to the School Board. Here are two chapels for Baptists and one for Wesleyans. A piece of land has been bought by the Dissenters of this parish, and converted into a cemetery. There are eight charities in all, which produce about £450 per annum, for education and apprenticeships, Charity Houses, gifts to the poor, of money, bibles and prayer-books. The church and causeway are repaired out of a fund left for that purpose, producing about £180 yearly. There are two reading-rooms, each well supplied with the principal daily and weekly papers. The old road from Belsar's Hills to Aldreth High Bridge runs along a corner of the parish; it was the old British road out of the Isle of Ely. The old Carr Dyke runs across the fens; and close to it, on the boundary next Landbeach, many remains of Roman pottery have been found; a beautiful bronze bust was discovered there in 1855. This village was formerly noted for the superior quality of its cheese, which article, some

years ago, was produced here in large quantities; but latterly the extensive pastures have been converted into arable land. The market gardens are extensive and increasing. There are six manors—viz., Crowlands, Lyles, Sames, Burdley or Harlston, Rectory manor, and Pelhams. The representatives of the late Archbishop Musgrave, of York, are lords of the manors of Crowlands, Lyles and Sames; Christ's College, Cambridge, of Burdley or Harlston; the Rev. Samuel Banks of the Rectory manor and the Dean and Chapter of Ely of Pelhams. This was the birth-place of Archbishop Tenison. The principal landowners are Thomas Hall and the Messrs. Ivatt. The soil is various; subsoil, loamy clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and beans. The area is 7,107 acres; rateable value, £14,445; the population in 1871 was 2,496.

COVENEY is a village and parish in the Isle of Ely, 4 miles north-west from Ely station, 79½ from London, and 4 north-east from Sutton station, in South Wichford hundred, Ely union and county court district, and rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely). The church of St. Peter is a thatched building of the thirteenth century, in good repair: it has a chancel, nave, and 1 bell. The register begins about the seventeenth century. The living is a rectory; yearly value £1,000, in the gift of General Lord Rokeby, and held by the Rev. Edward Thory Marshall, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. The rectory house was rebuilt in 1864, and is a handsome structure. A National school, to hold 112 children, was built in 1874. A chapel has been built for the Baptist connection. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in husbandry. Walter Porter, esq. is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are W. Chambers, W. N. Chambers, J. Chambers, J. Nix, W. Porter, M. Clay, R. Golding, and C. Kirk, esqrs. The soil is loam with clay; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, beans and oats. The area is 2,481 acres; rateable value, £4,301; the population of the civil parish, with Wardy Hill, in 1871, was 546. **MANEA**, a chapelry of this parish, is given under a separate heading.

WARDY HILL (or Wardon Hill) is a hamlet of Coveney attached to the above. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. **WAYHEAD** is in the neighbourhood.

CROXTON is a parish, about 4 miles east from St. Neots station, 55½ from London, and 13 west from Cambridge, in the hundred of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of St. Neots, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, on the Huntingdonshire border of the county. The church of St. James is a very ancient stone building, consisting of chancel, nave, and square tower containing 6 bells: there are several monuments of the Leeds family, and on a door of recent date, on the north side, is carved, in very bold relief, a curious representation of the Virgin and Child. The register dates from the year 1535. The living is a rectory, yearly value £185, with residence, in the gift of G. O. Newton, esq., and held by the Rev. Samuel Lovick Astley Cooper, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, who is also vicar of the adjoining parish of Eltisley. A school was erected by G. O. Newton, esq., in 1868, and opened in the spring of 1869, and added to in 1874, for the benefit of this and the parish of Eltisley. The charities are £24 yearly for fuel and bread. George Onslow Newton, esq., J.P., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is stiff clay; subsoil, gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,901 acres; rateable value, £2,004; the population in 1871 was 308.

CROYDON-cum-CLOPTON is a parish, and is generally known by the name of Croydon: it is 7 miles north-west from Royston station, 4 south from Old North Road station, and 52 from London, in the hundred of Armingford, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Shingay, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints is described in the decree of the Bishop of Ely for the union of the two parishes, A.D. 1561, as "ampla et ornata," but seems to have been reduced: the chancel was repaired

during the late incumbency, and new windows inserted; that at the east end has been filled with stained glass, representing The Institution of the Lord's Supper, a tribute to the memory of the wife of the late rector. The register dates from the year []. Clopton is a rectory; Croydon is a vicarage, endowed with part of the rectory; the gross yearly value is £540, with residence, in the gift of Major James John Gape, and held by the Rev. Henry Stone, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. A large National school was completed in 1858, for boys and girls. Major James John Gape, who is lord of the manor, and the Master and Fellows of Downing College, are chief landowners. The soil is clayey, and the subsoil chalk and gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 2,711 acres; rateable value, £3,247; the population in 1871 was 544.

DODDINGTON is a parish, formerly comprising the chapelry and market town of MARCH, and the hamlets of BENWICK and WIMBLINGTON, but by an Act of Parliament passed in 1855, and which came into operation on the death of the late rector, in November, 1868, these places are now distinct parishes: it is in the hundred of North Witchford, Isle of Ely, county court district of March, and rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely). The village is situated 2 miles south-west from Wimblington station, on the main road between March and Chatteris, equidistant from each place, and is the centre of the union of North Witchford, for which there is a capacious Poor House. The Board of Guardians hold meetings on alternate Wednesdays. The church of St. Mary is in the Early English style, with tower and spire and 5 bells: it consists of fine chancel, nave and aisles: there are three handsome stained windows, viz., a west window in memory of John Thomas Waddington, esq., presented by his widow; one in the north aisle, presented by S. S. Teulon, esq., of London; and one in the south aisle in memory of the second daughter of Thomas Richards, esq., J.P.; and several tablets to the Peyton family: the family vault of the Peytons is under the chancel.

The register dates from the year 1786. The living is a rectory, yearly value £1,700, in the gift of Sir Thomas Peyton, bart., and held by the Rev. George Edmund Walker, M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. The living was formerly the richest in England, but by the Act of 1855 it is now divided into seven rectories, viz., Benwick, Doddington, Wimblington, March Old Town, March St. Peter's, March St. John, and March St. Mary. There is a Free school, endowed upwards of a century ago by Lionel Walden, a native of this parish, but it is only recently that the fund has been made available: the scholars are educated free. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. Sir Thomas Peyton is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are Sir Thomas Peyton, J. H. Waddington, esq., and the Duke of Manchester. The soil is clay and fen; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, beans, oats and roots. The area is 6,842A. 0R. 23P.; gross estimated value, £15,128 13s. 1d.; rateable value, £12,442 4s. 7d.; the population in 1871 was 1,444.

NORMOOR is in the neighbourhood of Doddington.

DOWNHAM (better known as **LITTLE DOWNHAM**) is a village, parish, and railway station, 75 miles from London, and 2½ north-west from Ely, in the hundred, union, and county court district of Ely, rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely): it stands on a slight rise, in the midst of a rich country. The branch line of the Great Eastern railway from Ely to Peterborough runs within a mile of the village, having a station in the parish called the Black Bank. The church of St. Leonard comprises a chancel, nave, aisles, and belfry, with a square tower surmounted by four pinnacles, with a weathercock on each, and has a Norman porch, Early English and Perpendicular windows: it has been re-seated with open seats by subscription, which has greatly improved its appearance. The register commences soon after the Reformation, but is not continuous. The living is a rectory, the tithe-rent charge amounting to £1,280 yearly, besides 134 acres of glebe, but the net value is returned at £1,100, in

the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Frederick Fisher, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge. About a mile from the church are the remains of Bishop Alcock's palace, once celebrated for its beauty and magnificent exterior, but now constituting the Park Farm, with barns and granaries: on the stonework of one part of the building, now detached, is a crest of three crowns and various devices, nearly obliterated. The soil is chiefly clay and gravel, and the crops are generally wheat, oats, beans and barley. In the town are schools for boys and girls, taught according to the National system, and partly maintained by a seoffee charity, which also supplies coal and other gifts to the poor during the winter. There is an Infant school in the town. In the Fen are two hamlets, OXLODE and PYEMOOR, between which stands a mission house for church and school, built at the sole expense of the present rector in 1865. The other places of worship are a Baptist chapel in the village, and two Wesleyan chapels in the Fen. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor; the principal landowners are Mrs. Key, E. B. Sparke, esq., Samuel Stockdale, esq., Jonathan Brown, esq., and Mason Cook, esq. The area is 9,789 acres, 7,000 of which are in the Fen, the remainder being highland; rateable value, £15,572 8s. 11d.; the population in 1871 was 2,201.

DRY DRAYTON is a parish, 5½ miles north-west from Cambridge, 3 south-west from Oakington station, and 65½ from London, in the hundred and union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Gothic: it is built of stone: a new north aisle was added, and the whole fabric was thoroughly restored, in 1859: the ancient square tower, with a fine peal of 5 bells, was restored in 1874 at a cost of £200: it has a large chancel, and nave with three arches on either side, connecting it with the aisles: the east window is of stained glass, representing, in the centre, the Saviour, SS. Peter and Paul on either side: in a lunette, at bottom of east window, is a kneeling figure of the late Rev. Dr. Smith, in

surplice and doctor's hood; the window is a memorial to him; he was Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, canon of Durham, and rector of this parish, and died 1841. The register dates from the year 1553. The living is a rectory, yearly value £480, in the gift of, and held by, the Rev. Francis Augustus Walker, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford. Here is an endowed charity school, income £13 13s. The town lands produce £11 yearly for fuel. There are two manors in this parish—Coventry, held on a lease of lives under the Bishop of Ely, and Crowlands. The land of the parish is vested in several proprietors, the chief of whom is the Rev. William Smith, M.A.; others are Rev. — Proctor; Rev. W. K. W. Chafy Chafy, and John Purchas, esq. The soil is heavy clay; subsoil, gault and chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 2,389 acres; rateable value, £2,636; and the population in 1871 was 477.

DULLINGHAM is a village, parish, and station on the Cambridge and Newmarket line of the Great Eastern railway, 4 miles south-west from Newmarket, and 10 east-by-north from Cambridge, and 68 from London by rail, in the hundred of Radfield, union and county court district of Newmarket, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is an ancient stone structure, having a chancel, nave, aisles, and tower in which are 5 bells and a clock: it contains an organ, a curious old font, and several fine monuments to the Jeaffreson family, among which is a handsome recumbent figure of Lieut.-General Christopher Jeaffreson. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a vicarage, yearly value about £150, in the gift of C. W. Robinson, esq., and held by the Rev. Samuel Horatio Banks, LL.D., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Here is a school, endowed with about £50 per year, and a small chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists. Charities to the amount of £60 yearly, are for bread, clothing and fuel. Dullingham House, the seat of Christopher William Robinson, esq., J.P., is pleasantly situated in the centre of the village. Hare Park, 3 miles north-west,

is the residence of Wyndham Berkeley Portman, esq. Christopher William Robinson, esq., is lord of the manor and principal owner of the soil. The soil is clay; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 3,240 acres; rateable value, £4,644; the population in 1871 was 818.

DUXFORD comprises the ancient parishes of St. Peter and St. John, but the boundaries of each are not accurately known: they now form one parish for civil purposes, in the hundred of Whittlesford, union of Linton, county court district of Saffron Walden, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely: it is 9 miles south from Cambridge, 7 west from Linton, 52 from London, and a mile and a half south from the Whittlesford station on the Great Eastern railway. St. Peter's church is partly in the Norman style, and has a chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and tower with clock and 1 bell. The register dates from the year 1684. The living is a rectory, yearly value £439, with residence and 10 acres of glebe, in the gift of Clare College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Edmund Ledger, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Gresham professor of Astronomy in the city of London. St. John's church is of similar architecture, and has a chancel, chantry, chapel, nave, south aisle, and a fine Norman tower containing 5 bells. The register dates from the year 1685. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £179, with residence, in the gift of Clare College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Henry James Carter, M.A., of that college. Here is a National school, also a chapel for the Independents. An inn in this parish, called the "Red Lion," is an object of great curiosity, in consequence of its having formerly been a priory: the rafters of the ceiling are very fancifully carved: a table is also exhibited, of great weight, with carved work about it. A chapel belonging to the priory is now used as a barn. The Cambridge Manure Company have works here. Mr. Richard King left 20 acres of land here, for educational purposes, and by order of the Court of Chancery, the

rents are appropriated to the National school of this parish. About £9 6s. 8d., called "dole money," was left by a lady to be given away yearly. William Beeston Long and Caius College, Cambridge, Lord Dacre and the Rev. E. Fisher are lords of the manor and principal landowners. The soil is gravelly and chalky; the subsoil, gravel. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 3,132 acres; rateable value, £5,950 4s. 1d.; and the population in 1871 was 881.

ELM is a village and extensive parish in the Isle of Ely, 2 miles south-south-east from the Wisbech station on the Great Eastern railway, 11 from March, and 87 north from London, in Wisbech hundred, union and county court district, rural deanery of Wisbech, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely): it is situated on the Wisbech canal, on the borders of Norfolk. The railway station is at Peartree Hill, in this parish. The church of All Saints is a large stone building, in the Early English style, having chancel, nave, aisles, a tower with small spire and 5 bells, and porch on the north side: it has been handsomely restored by the parishioners: the chancel has just (1875) been restored internally by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The register dates from about the year 1550. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £475, with residence and 17 acres of glebe, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Edward Swann, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a school for boys, endowed with about £88 per annum; children from Emneth parish, county of Norfolk, are entitled to attend this school. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here. The charities are of £180 annual value, distributed in bread, clothing and fuel. The Bishop of Ely is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are Rev. John Harry Sparkes; Messrs. John Brown, J.P., of March; Robert Charles Catling, J.P., of Needham Hall; Matthew Coulson Burnby; James Montagu, and Joseph Stockdale, of Waldersea House; Major Lancelot Reed, J.P., and Benjamin Stockdale, of Redmoor Villa. The soil is loamy; the subsoil is clay. The chief crops are wheat

and oats, with barley, beans, &c. The area is 11,105 acres; rateable value, £20,144; the population in 1871 was 1,803.

BEGDALE, 1 mile south-west; WALDERSEA, 4 south-west; and COTTONS, 2½ south-east, are in this parish.

COLDHAM, including MARCH CHAIN, STAGSHOLT, and PEARTREE HILL has been formed into a new ecclesiastical parish, and will be found under C.

FRIDAYBRIDGE also has a separate heading.

ELSWORTH is a parish, about 10 miles north-west from Cambridge, and 8 south-east from Huntingdon station, in the hundred of Papworth, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, situated on the Huntingdonshire border of the county. The church of the Holy Trinity is a building of the thirteenth century: it is situate on an eminence, and has several huge ugly buttresses on the north side: it has a fine chancel and arch, lofty nave, with four arches on massive pillars on either side, giving access to the aisles, and low square tower with 4 bells. The register dates from 1550, and is in very excellent preservation. The living is a rectory, yearly value £500, with residence, in the gift of the Duke of Portland, and held by the Rev. George Shaw, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge. There are National schools for boys, girls, and infants, and the Particular Baptists have a chapel here. There are almshouses for three persons, and charities of £8 8s. 6d. yearly for distribution. The Hon. Octavius Duncombe is lord of the manor, and the Rev. George Shaw, of the rectorial manor. The principal landowners are James Parsons, esq., and Edward Lansbury, esq. The soil of this neighbourhood is stiff clay, and the subsoil blue gault, with chalk stones and flints. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 3,700 acres; rateable value, £4,835; the population in 1871 was 802.

ELTISLEY is a parish, in the hundred of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of St.

Neots, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, 5 miles east from St. Neots station, $56\frac{1}{2}$ from London, and 12 west from Cambridge, situated on the road from Cambridge to St. Neots, and on the Huntingdonshire border of the county. The Church of St. John the Baptist is an ancient stone building; it was repaired about the year 1840; it consists of chancel, nave with three arches on either side, which connect it with the aisles: it has a lofty square tower with a fine spire rising from its centre and 4 bells: here is a brass tablet of the Marshall family, dated 1640: formerly the parish church was dedicated in honour of St. Pandionia, the daughter of a king of the Scotch, who, in her flight from some persons who attempted her chastity, is said to have taken refuge in a nunnery at Eltisley, the prioress of which was her kinswoman: the tale goes on that she died there, and was buried by a well called St. Pandionia's Well, whence her body was removed into Eltisley church in the year 1344, a sermon for her translation having been composed by Sir Richard, a parish priest there. The register dates from the year 1600. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £51, in the gift of G. O. Newton, esq., and held by the Rev. Samuel Lovick Astley Cooper, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, who is also rector of, and resides at, the adjoining parish of Croxton. The Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here, and the former make use of their place of worship for the instruction of children on Sundays. There is no school in this parish, but a substantial one was erected in 1868, and enlarged in 1874, in the adjoining parish of Croxton, by G. O. Newton, esq., for the use of both parishes. G. O. Newton, esq., is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are Jesus College, Cambridge; Philip Meyer, esq.; Arthur Meyer, esq.; the trustees of the late George Heading, esq.; the Governors of St. Thomas' Hospital, London; and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The soil is strong clay; subsoil, blue gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley. The area is 1,922 acres; rateable value, £1,976; the population in 1871 was 504.

PAPLEY GROVE is 1 mile north.

H

ISLE OF ELY.

THE ISLE OF ELY is the northern portion of the county, which comprises the hundreds of Ely, Wisbech and Witchford, the city of Ely, and borough of Wisbech: it has separate quarter sessions and commission of the peace, also a gaol, county treasurer, and makes its own levy in the nature of a county rate; it is divided into four petty sessional divisions.

For ecclesiastical purposes the whole island is divided into the rural deaneries of Ely and Wisbech, and forms a division, over which the bishop of the diocese of Ely also exercises archidiaconal functions.

The area of the island is 227,326 acres, and the population in 1871 was 66,333.

MAGISTRATES FOR THE ISLE OF ELY.

CUSTOS ROTULORUM.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

Aveling James Thomas, esq. Eldernell, Whittlesey
Banks Rev. Samuel, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire
Blunt John, esq. High causeway, Whittlesey
Brady John, esq. Ely
Brown John, esq. Elwyn orchard, March
Catling Robert Charles, esq. Needham house, Elm
Cropley James, esq. Egremont house, Ely
Dalison Rev. John Beauvoir, Beaupre hall, Upwell
Fryer Frederick Daniel, esq. Moulton paddocks, Newmarket
Fryer John, esq. The Manor house, Chatteris
Fryer John Richardson, esq. High street, Chatteris
Gardner Jhn. Dunn, esq. 19 Park st. Grosvenor sq. London w
Hall Rev. George, Sextry house, Ely
Howorth Rev. William, Whitton rectory, Ipswich
Huddleston Rev. Geo. Jas. Tunworth, Basingstoke, Hants
Little John, esq. Bishop's Stortford, Herts
Little Joseph, esq. St. Mary's street, Ely

Martin Henry Waddelow, esq. Littleport, Isle of Ely
 Martin Joseph, esq. Highfield house, Littleport
 Moore William, esq. Elm, Wisbech
 Newsham William, esq. Willock, Wisbech Saint Mary
 Page Thomas, esq. 37 Hyde Park gardens, London w
 Pate Martin, esq. St. Mary's street, Ely
 Pell Albert, esq. Hazlebeech, Northamptonshire
 Pell Oliver Claude, esq. Wilburton manor, Ely
 Pigot Rev. Hugh, Stretham rectory, Ely
 Reed Major Lancelot, Elm
 Richards Thomas, esq. Wimblington, March
 Richardson Thomas, esq. Chatteris
 Ruston Alfred Seward, esq. Aylesbury house, Chatteris
 Sharpe Henry, esq. Leverington
 Sparke Rev. Edward Bowyer, Feltwell, Brandon
 Spencer Hon. & Rev. Charles Frederic Octavius, Sutton,
 Ely
 Staffirth William Abraham Ellis, esq. Whittlesey
 Townley Charles Watson, esq. Fulbourn, Cambridge
 Vipan Thomas Maylin, esq. Sutton house, Ely
 Waddelow John, esq. Whittlesey, Isle of Ely
 Ward Henry William, esq. 6 North brink, Wisbech
 Whitting William, esq. Thorney abbey, Isle of Ely
Clerk of the Peace, Frederick Morehouse Metcalfe, esq.
 Wisbech

OFFICERS OF THE ISLE OF ELY.

Chief Constable of Isle Constabulary, Captain John
 William Foster, March
*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors of the Cambridgeshire,
 Isle of Ely & Borough of Cambridge Lunatic Asylum*,
 Clement Francis, esq. Cambridge
*Coroner for the Hundred of Ely & South Part of the
 Hundred of Witchford*, William Marshall, esq. Ely
*Coroner for the Hundred of Wisbech & North Part of
 the Hundred of Witchford*, vacant
Surveyor of Bridges &c. Richard Reynolds Rowe, Cam-
 bridge
Treasurer, Robert Dawbarn, jun. esq. March

Ely Prison, William Curry, keeper; Rev. John Franey, chaplain; John Muriel, surgeon
Wisbech Prison, Edward Fleming Burrows, keeper; Rev. George Harrison Wharton Thompson, chaplain; Frederick Fawcett, surgeon, Wisbech

ELY, a city, bishop's see, railway station, head of a union and county court district, a polling-place for the county, and capital of the Isle of its name, is seated in the middle of the shire of Cambridge, 72½ miles from London by rail and 67 north-east by road, 16 from Cambridge by road and 15 by rail, 26½ from Lynn harbour, and 13 from Newmarket by road. The Great Eastern railway has lines to Cambridge and London, Huntingdon, Lynn, Peterborough, Yarmouth and Lowestoft, *viâ* Norwich, and so gives communication to all parts of the kingdom: there is also a short line from here to Haddenham and Sutton. There is navigation by the rivers Ouse and Cam to Cambridge, Lynn, London, Wisbech, St. Ives, Huntingdon, and other markets.

The "Public Health Act" was applied by Order in Council in 1850, under which the city has been thoroughly drained and supplied with water: this boon to the citizens was mainly effected by the intelligent zeal of Dr. Peacock, the then dean: the state of the public health of the city since the above date has been immensely improved.

The cathedral here is an object of great admiration from its antiquity and beauty: there is no cathedral in England possessing finer examples of the successive styles of architecture, viz., Norman, Pointed or Gothic, Early English, Decorated English, Perpendicular, and Transitional. In the year 673, the Princess Ethelreda (daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles) founded a monastery here, which she endowed with large possessions, including the whole Isle of Ely: it was laid waste by the Danes in 870, and again re-founded in 970 by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of King Edgar: it was converted into a bishopric in the reign of Richard II. This district was the last stronghold of the Saxons at the Conquest, and William the Conqueror obtained possession of the monastery

through the treachery of the abbot. The twelve-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the town and monastery was celebrated with great *éclat* in October, 1873. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. a charter was granted, and the cathedral, with its revenues and precincts, was given to the Dean and Chapter for perpetual succession. The establishment consists of the bishop, a dean, six canons, four minor canons, lay clerks, and choristers. Divine service is performed twice every day. The minster is 537 feet long from east to west, 190 feet from south to north, the nave 60 feet in height, and the tower at the western end 215 feet high. The nave is composed of twelve bays, the ceiling of which has been magnificently painted by the late Mr. LeStrange, on whose death the whole was finished by Mr. Gambier Parry; the Galilee for which Ely is famed forms a porch at the western end; the great octagon and lantern were built after the falling of the central tower in 1322; this has also been gorgeously decorated by Mr. Parry. The interior has been extensively restored; the choir has been re-arranged, St. Catherine's chapel partly re-built, and Bishop Alcock's chapel restored; a number of painted windows have also been inserted; a splendid reredos erected: the inside of the tower has undergone great alterations, and its noble architectural proportions laid open to public view. The Right Rev. James Russell Woodford, D.D., is bishop, and the Very Rev. Charles Merivale, D.D., is the dean. A guide book to the cathedral is published by Messrs. Hills and Son, Minster place.

Holy Trinity church, formerly the Lady Chapel (completed in 1349), is on the north side of the cathedral: the interior of this church has been rich; the roof is unsupported by pillars, and was at one time painted sky blue and studded with gilt stars to represent the firmament. The register dates from the year 1559. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £280, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held by the Rev. George Bulstrode, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. A parsonage house has been lately built.

The other church, St. Mary's, is a short distance from the cathedral: it has a chancel, nave, aisles, tower containing

8 bells, and a spire : it is believed to have been built about 1215, on the site of a former church. The register dates from the year 1670. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £150, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held by the Rev. John Franey, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

There is a Free school for boys, the gift of Mrs. Catherine Needham, affording instruction, clothing, and an apprentice fee. Excellent schools on the National system, both for boys and girls as well as infants, have been established, and are supported by subscriptions, assisted by some of the local charities.

The Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion have each a place of worship here.

A Corn Exchange has been built in the Market place, and a Cattle Market formed ; they are both the property of the Corn Exchange, Fairs, and Cattle Market Company, and are well frequented. The public Reading-room is in the Corn Exchange Buildings.

The Shire Hall, built in 1820, is composed of a centre and two wings : the former contains apartments for holding the courts and public meetings ; the north wing is appropriated to the purposes of an infirmary for the prison, and partly as an armoury for the 6th Cambridgeshire Rifle Corps, and the south is a police station. A reading-room has been established for the rifle corps, under the presidency of Captain Hall. The Prison for the Isle of Ely, built in 1843, after the model of Pentonville Prison, is situated at the back of this building, having a communication with the same.

Ely union comprises the following parishes and places :—Coveney, Downham, Ely St. Mary, Ely Trinity, Ely College, Haddenham, Littleport, Mepal, Stretham, Sutton, Thetford, Wentworth, Wilburton, Witcham, and Witchford, and Gruntyfen. The Union Workhouse is situated here.

The County Court district of Ely comprises the same parishes and places.

A Mechanics' Institute was established in 1842, under the sanction of the then bishop and dean, and has an excellent library of 2,000 volumes.

Here are Gasworks. Ely is the seat of the Fen office for the Corporation of the Bedford Level, which, though recently deprived by Act of Parliament of one half of its jurisdiction, still superintends the drainage of a very large district of marsh land, called the South Level of the Fens.

The fairs were to be held on Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday, and October 29th; the former for three, and the latter for nine days, but they have lately been reduced to three days each, the May or summer fair commencing on the last Thursday in May, except when that day falls on Holy Thursday, and then the Thursday before, and the October or winter fair on the last Thursday in October.

Parsons' charity is an ancient charity, producing upwards of £1,000 net yearly revenue, from lands, &c., in Ely and Stretham, out of which the feoffees or governors, by a recent scheme, are enabled to pay £360 to the National schools for education and clothing, £150 to the Ely Dispensary, £10 10s. to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, £200 in the distribution of coal to the poor, £40 to the poor people in their almshouses, £75 for general relief to the poor, £50 in renting of allotments of land and reletting to the poor, and besides this a considerable portion of the charity land is let to the poor in husbandry allotments. There is also another large charity, derived from estates at Soham and Fordham, left by Benjamin Laney, formerly Bishop of Ely, in 1677, for the apprenticing of poor children of Ely and Soham to honest trades, the premium not to exceed £20.

The soil of Ely is partly drift and partly lower green sand resting on impervious substratum of kimmeridge clay, which contains some fine geological specimens. The fen lands in this vicinity are protected from inundation by artificial banks along the sides of the rivers; these lands, which formerly produced only reeds and sedge, now yield abundant crops, since steam engines have superseded the old windmills for pumping the water from the land into the rivers.

Ely is famous for an abundant supply of asparagus, which

is grown here to a great extent, and sent to the London markets.

The boundaries of the city of Ely include 16,507 acres; the population in 1871 was—in Holy Trinity parish, 5,193 (including Ely, Byal Fen, near Witcham Gravel (detached); Stunteney chapelry (323), and part of Ely-Westmoor Fen); St. Mary parish, 2,854 (including Chettisham chapelry (72); and part of Ely-Westmoor Fen); and Ely College, 119. The rateable values are—of Holy Trinity, £26,254; of St. Mary, £16,228; and of Ely College, £713.

GREAT EVERSSEN is a parish 2 miles south from Lord's Bridge station on the London and North Western railway, 55 from London, and 5 south-west from Cambridge, in the hundred of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary, a plain and ancient building, in the mixed styles of architecture, bears a date of 1636: it has chancel and nave: the former is kept in repair by Lord Hardwicke. The register dates from the year 1541. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £90, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and held by the Rev. Thomas York, B.D., of Queens' College, Cambridge, who is also rector of, and resides at, Little Eversden. A Sunday school is held at the church. The British school for boys and girls is under the superintendence of the Independents, who have a large chapel here, erected in 1845, at a cost of £1,000, in which is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Francis Holcraft, M.A., who was imprisoned for nearly nine years, in 1663, for preaching to an Independent congregation here. Robert Leete, esq., and family have bequeathed in all about £500 for the benefit of the Independent congregation. There is a small charity in land here, the produce of which is given away in coals at Christmas by the principal parishioners. The lands here are all freehold. The President and Fellows of Queens' College, Cambridge, the Earl of Hardwicke, trustees of the late Mrs. Susan Clarence, Joseph Merry, esq., and Henry Wilkerson, esq., are the principal landowners. The soil is

clayey ; and the subsoil, gravel, gault, and in some parts chalk, of which there are several quarries. Coprolites have been dug here since 1856. The area is 1,200 acres ; rateable value, £1,985 ; the population in 1871 was 380.

LITTLE EVERS DEN is a parish, 7 miles west from Cambridge, and 2 south from Lord's Bridge station on the London and North Western railway, in the hundred of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Bourn, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew is a very ancient stone building : it underwent a thorough repair in 1866 : it consists of chancel and nave, has a low square tower with 4 bells, and a north porch. The register dates from the year 1703. The living is a rectory, yearly value £224, in the gift of Queens' College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Thomas York, B.D., of that college, who is also vicar of Great Eversden. Here is a National school for boys and girls. The manorial rights formerly belonged to Queens' College, but the land has been enfranchised. The principal landowners are the Earl of Hardwicke and Joseph Morris, esq. The soil is chalky clay ; subsoil, gault and chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 670 acres ; rateable value, £1,361 ; the population in 1871 was 261.

FEN DITTON is a parish and village, 2½ miles north-north-east from Cambridge, on the east bank of the river Cam, at the junction of the Fleam Dyke, in the hundred of Flendish, union of Chesterton, Cambridge county court district, rural deanery of Cambridge, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints, which has been renovated, is a stone structure, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and tower in which there are 5 bells. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, yearly value about £700, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. William Browne James, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge. Here is a National school, built in

1844, for boys and girls, and endowed with £44 yearly. The town lands produce £13 yearly for fuel. The Rev. John Haviland, who is lord of the manor, John Norris, King's and St. Peter's Colleges, Cambridge, are the principal landowners. The soil is clay; subsoil, gravel. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans and peas. Coprolites are dug in the parish. The area is 1,862 acres; rateable value, £4,000; the population in 1871 was 649.

FEN DRAYTON (or **FENNY DRAYTON**) is a village and parish, about 4 miles south-east from St. Ives, 9½ north-west from Cambridge, and 2 south-west from the Swavesey station on the Great Eastern railway; it is in the hundred of Papworth, union of St. Ives, county court district of Huntingdon, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church (name unknown) is a small stone building, in various styles of architecture, from the Early English to the Perpendicular, and was substantially restored in 1855, with the exception of the chancel: it consists of chancel, nave, south aisle, tower with spire, 1 bell, and north and south porches. The register dates: baptisms, 1575; marriages, 1580; burials, 1574. The living is a rectory, yearly value £130, in the gift of Christ's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Frederick Shaw, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, is curate in sole charge. Here is a mixed school. In 1866 a Wesleyan chapel was erected, principally by the exertions of Mr. W. Cooper; it is a handsome Gothic structure of white and red dressed bricks, and has a crocketed spire: the interior is beautifully fitted, and the windows are partly of stained glass: the total cost was £1,035. The proceeds of certain town lands, producing £40 per annum, are applied to parish purposes. The principal landowners are Messrs. Cooper, Priestley, Hannell, Shaw, and St. John's and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge. The soil varies, and is very fertile, producing wheat, beans, barley, turnips, &c.; great quantities of turnip seed, cucumbers, and onions are grown in the parish; subsoil is gravel. The area is 1,406 acres; rateable value, £3,440; the population in 1871 was 458.

FORDHAM is a village and parish, 5 miles north from Newmarket station, on the road to Ely, 2 miles south of Soham, in the hundred of Staploe, Newmarket union, county court district of Soham, rural deanery of Fordham, Cambridge division, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Peter is an old stone building, in the Early English style, and has chancel, nave, aisles, transept, porch, clock, a very fine toned organ, and tower with 6 bells. The chapel of St. Mary, which is over the north porch, has been restored, and opened as a gallery to the church. The register dates from the year 1562. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £400, without residence, in the gift of Jesus College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. John Bell, M.A., of that college. Here are National schools; also places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There are six almshouses for aged widows, and £57 from several charities are distributed yearly to the general poor, in fuel, clothing and money. William D. Gardner, esq., is lord of the manor, and St. John's College, Cambridge, possesses the manorial rights of Bassingbourn. Fordham Abbey is the seat of William Dunn Gardner, esq., J.P., the principal landed proprietor. The soil is mixed, consisting of gravel, sand, loam and clay; subsoil is various. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. Here are extensive nurseries and seed-growing establishments, belonging to Mr. George Townsend. The area is 4,027 A. OR. 32 P.; rateable value, £7,981; the population in 1871 was 1,266.

FOULMIRE (or FOWLMEERE) and in Domesday Book Fuglemere, is a parish, 6 miles north-east from Royston, 2 south-east from the Shepreth station, 9 south from Cambridge, and 42 from London, in the hundred of Thriplo, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Barton, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is a fine old stone structure, having a chancel, nave, aisles, transepts, and a lofty embattled central tower with 4 bells. The exterior of the church has been restored at a cost of £1,600: in the chancel is a beautiful stained

window, in memory of a former rector, the Rev. William Metcalfe given by his family; there is also a vault of the Mitchell family. The register dates from early in the sixteenth century. The living is a rectory, yearly value £640, with 81 acres of glebe and residence, in the gift of the Earl of Hardwicke, and held by the Rev. Henry Martyn Lower, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. A National school has been erected, at a cost of £700, the money being raised by subscriptions. Here is an Independent chapel. Charities producing £37 yearly are distributed. The principal landowners are Thomas Nash, W. Woodham, H. Perkins, F. M. Beldam-Johns, John Mortlock, esqrs., and others. The soil and subsoil are chalky and gravelly. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, beans and the usual green crops. The area is 2,212 acres; rateable value, £3,345; the population in 1871 was 603.

FOXTON is a village, parish, and station on the Great Eastern railway, 52 miles from London, about 7 south from Cambridge, and 6 north-east from Royston, in the hundred of Thriplow, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Barton, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The parish is situated near the old road to Cambridge and the Royston and Cambridge railway, on the river Rhea: it had in old times a market, by virtue of a charter granted to the De La Hayes in 1325, which gave them the privilege also of holding two fairs yearly, one at the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, the other at the feast of St. Andrew: the charter was confirmed in 1366: there is now only one fair, which is held at Easter. The church of St. Lawrence is an ancient edifice, some portions of it dating from the commencement of the thirteenth century: it is in the Perpendicular style, having a chancel, nave, aisles, and square tower containing 5 bells and clock. The register dates from about the year 1640. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £79, with small residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough. The Rev. Richard Bendyshe, of Barrington Hall, is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is gravelly and chalky; the subsoil, gravel and clay.

The chief crops are wheat and barley. The area is 1,727 acres; rateable value, £3,144 17s.; the population in 1871 was 413.

FRIDAYBRIDGE is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1860 from the civil parish of Elm, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from Wisbech, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ north-east from Pear Tree Hill railway station; it is a polling-place for the county, in the Wisbech hundred, Wisbech union and county court district, rural deanery of Wisbech, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely). The church of St. Mark is a handsome brick building, with stone facings, in the Early Decorated style, consisting of chancel, nave, chantry chapel, with spire and 1 bell. The register dates from the year 1860. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £372, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Samuel Charlton, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. New and handsome schools have been erected by subscription. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans, and one for Primitive Methodists. The principal landowners are Lord Overstone, James Montague, esq., and Robert Charles Catling, esq. The soil is loamy; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and potatoes. The area is 4,530 acres; rateable value included with Elm the population in 1871 was 938.

FULBOURN is a village and station on the Cambridge and Newmarket line of the Great Eastern railway, 5 miles east-south-east from Cambridge, in the hundred of Flendish, union of Chesterton, Cambridge county court district, rural deanery of Cambridge, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely; it includes two parishes, viz.:—ALL SAINTS' and ST. VIGOR'S. Both churches stood in the same churchyard till about the year 1776, when that of All Saints, being in ruins, was taken down under the authority of an Act of Parliament: all the parochial assessments are united, but each parish appoints its own officers, and the livings continue distinct. The church of St. Vigor is in the Perpendicular

style: it consists of chancel, nave, aisles, chantry, north and south porches, and a square tower containing a clock and 6 bells: in the chantry are two recumbent figures, cut in clunch stone, representing Sir John Wood, knt., and his lady, who died in 1633: on the north side of the chancel is the recumbent figure of the Rev. John Careway, a former rector of St. Vigor, who died in 1443: in the chancel is a brass to William de Fulbourn, formerly canon of St. Paul's Cathedral: there are several other monuments: on the north side of the chancel is a piscina, in the Lady Chapel. The register dates from the year 1558. The living of St. Vigor is a rectory, yearly value about £750, in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. John Vavasor Durell, M.A., late fellow and tutor of that college. The living of All Saints is a discharged vicarage, yearly value about £300, formerly in the gift of the Bishops of Peterboro', by one of whom the present incumbent, the Rev. James Harley Usill, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed, but the advowson has since been exchanged for other patronage, and now belongs to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The rector and vicar officiate alternately. There is a Free school for boys and girls, endowed with £38 yearly; also a National school for girls. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel here. The charities are as follows: £129 5s. per annum from Careway's Charity, for clothing; £155 per annum from Bishop's Charity, for bread; £60 per annum from Farmer's Charity, distributed amongst the poor who regularly attend church; and in 1722 Thomas Osler gav the sum of £12 to purchase an acre of land for a perpetual charity for the poor widows of St. Vigor's parish, the profits of which are distributed on St. Thomas's Day. In the year 1866 eight almshouses for the deserving poor were erected by subscription. The County Lunatic Asylum, opened November 2, 1858, is a handsome building, in the Elizabethan style, in coloured brick, with 87 acres of land attached, under farm and garden cultivation by the inmates, and was erected from the plans of Mr. Fowler Jones, of York, at a cost of about £40,000: it will now accommodate

310 inmates: it has its own cemetery (consecrated), gas-works, brewhouse, and farm buildings. Charles Watson Townley, esq., lord lieutenant of the county, who is lord of the manor, and Capt. Serocold Pearce, are the principal landowners. The soil is loam; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat and barley. The area is 5,101 acres; rateable value, £8,185; the population in 1871 was 1694.

FULBOURN VALLEY is a mile and a quarter south.

NEW SHARDELOWES is one mile and a half south-east.

GAMLINGAY is a parish, and station on the Bedford and Cambridge branch of the London and North Western railway, 50 miles from London, and 6 south-east from St. Neots, in the hundred of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, rural deanery of Bourn, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, having Bedfordshire on the west and south sides of the parish, and Hunts on the north. The church of St. Mary is a handsome building, in the Early English style: it is cruciform, and consists of chancel, nave with five pointed arches on either side, aisles, north and south porches, square embattled tower with 5 bells, and small tapering spire: there is a carved oak screen separating the nave from the chancel: it had a new roof in 1843, at a cost of about £200, defrayed by a church rate: monuments of the Lane family, the dates are 1717 and 1754, others much earlier, but the dates are defaced: the structure requires a large outlay to put the exterior in good condition: the altar-piece was brought from Ely House, in London. The register dates from the year 1530. The living is a rectory and vicarage, the former in the gift of Merton College, Oxford, the latter in that of the Bishop of Ely, total value £544, and both held by the Rev. John Boote James, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. A spacious schoolroom, capable of holding 200 children, and a master's house, have been built, at a cost of nearly £700. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. Here are almshouses, containing ten tenements, with what was formerly a chapel at the east end, built by Sir John Jacob in 1665, and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, in 1874, with the

interest of £2,000 Old South Sea Annuities. Gamlingay had formerly a market on Tuesdays, which has been discontinued since the year 1600, when a dreadful fire happened, which nearly consumed the whole town; the business was then transferred to the neighbouring town of Potton, in Bedfordshire. The Master and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, are the lords of the manor. The principal landowners are James Kitchin, Samuel Woodham, William Dennis, esqrs., Hon. Col. Duncombe, John Harvey Astell, esq., and Octavius Wedd, esq. The soil is stiff clay; subsoil, gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and beans. The area is 4,149 acres; rateable value, £8,163; the population in 1871 was 2,063, including the hamlet of WOODBURY, one mile west from GAMLINGAY SINKS. TETWORTH is a mile and a half west.

GIRTON is a parish and village, 64 miles from London, 3 north-west from Cambridge, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ south-west from Histon station, in the hundred of Northstow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The village is on a feeder of the Ouse, close to the road from Cambridge to Huntingdon, and the St. Ives railway. The church of St. Andrew is a neat rubble and stone building, consisting of a chancel, nave, aisles, transept and embattled tower with clock, and south porch: the church was restored in 1858: there are brasses in the church to former rectors, dating respectively 1482 and 1493. The register dates from the year 1512. The living is a rectory, yearly value £400, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of the diocese, and held by the Rev. George Brown Francis Potticary, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford. Here is a mixed school, built in 1845, and endowed by Mrs. Houblon. Girton College was opened at Hitchin in 1869, and removed to its present building in October, 1873: it is designed to hold, in relation to girls' schools and home teaching, a position analogous to that occupied by the universities towards the public school for boys: the students' fees are fixed on such a scale as to secure that, the building having been

provided, the institution shall be self-supporting: the memorandum of association contains the following clauses: "The objects for which the association is established are, to erect, maintain and conduct a college for the higher education of women, to take such steps as from time to time may be thought most expedient and effectual, to obtain for the students admission to the examination for degrees of the University of Cambridge, and generally to place the College in connection with that University." The building, which is a plain red brick structure, is situated on the Huntingdon road, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cambridge: the funds for the construction and opening of the College have been supplied by voluntary contributions. The charge for board, lodging, and instruction, is £35 per term: there are three terms in the year, each of about eight weeks. The college course extends over three years. In the course of the year ending June, 1875, there were 20 students in residence. Mistress, Miss Bernard; Lecturers—Divinity, Rev. E. T. S. Carr, M.A.; Latin, A. Pretor, M.A.; Greek, E. S. Roberts, M.A.; Philology, S. H. Butcher, B.A.; Mathematics, R. T. Wright, M.A.; Logic and Political Economy, Rev. J. Venn, M.A.; Mental and Moral Philosophy, H. Sidgwick, M.A.; Chemistry, G. D. Liveing, M.A.; Physiology, Michael Foster, M.A., F.R.S.: Resident Assistant Lecturer—Mathematics and Natural Science, Miss Kingsland. The church and town lands produce £38 yearly, for fuel. The Baptists have a chapel here. Miss Cotton is lady of the manor. Miss Cotton, St. John's College, Cambridge, R. Archer Houlton, esq., The Hon. Frederick Dudley Ryder, Elliott Smith and Charles Sanderson, esqrs., are the principal landowners. The soil is principally heavy; the subsoil, clay, producing excellent crops of all descriptions of grain. The area is 1,674 acres; rateable value, £2,917; the population in 1871 was 465.

GOREFIELD is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1870, from the civil parish of Leverington, in the hundred, union, and county court district of Wisbech, rural deanery of Wisbech, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the

Bishop of the diocese (Ely), 4 miles north-west from Wisbech. The church of St. Paul, built in 1871, is a handsome building of flint and stone, in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, vestry, with bell-turret and 1 bell. The register dates from the year 1871. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £400, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Andrew Beck, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge. The principal landowners are John Scrimshaw and Algernon Peckover, esqrs. The soil is rich loam; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats, beans and potatoes. The population in 1871 was 564.

LITTLE GRANSDEN is a parish, on the borders of Huntingdonshire, 2 miles north-west from the Gamlingay station on the Bedford and Cambridge branch of the London and North Western railway, 6 south-west from St. Neots, and 14 west-by-south from Cambridge, in the hundred of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of St. Neots, rural deanery of Bourn, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Peter is an ancient stone building: the chancel was restored in 1858: it has a handsome nave, with 4 arches on either side, and aisles, and has a lofty square tower with 3 bells: the east end of the chancel was rebuilt, and the stained window inserted by the present rector. The register dates from the year 1730. The living is a rectory, yearly value £300, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Alfred Newby, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, who is lord of the rectorial manor. Here is a National school for boys and girls. Major Douglas Vernon is lord of the manor. Theodore Webb, esq., and the Rev. Alfred Newby are the principal landowners. There is a charity of the yearly value of £12, arising from the rent of cottages and land, given away in coals at Christmas, and a further distribution in money on the last day in May: the charity was left by James Musgrave, rector of this parish from 1714 to 1747, son of Sir Richard Musgrave, formerly of Hayton Castle, Cumberland. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The soil is light and heavy clay and sand; subsoil, beds of stone and

sand. The area is 1,896 acres; rateable value, £2,281; the population in 1871 was 305.

GREAT GRANSDEN, which adjoins Little Gransden, is in Huntingdonshire.

GRANTCHESTER is a village and parish, 2½ miles from Cambridge town, 3½ from Cambridge railway station, in Wetherley hundred, Chesterton union, Cambridge county court district, Barton rural deanery, Ely archdeaconry and diocese, pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Cam or Granta. The church of St. Andrew is a beautiful building of clunch and rubble, with stone quoins and buttresses: it has chancel, nave, tower with 3 bells, and porch: the nave is in the Perpendicular and the chancel in the Decorated style: it contains an organ, a large plain ancient font of Purbeck marble, altar-tomb, impress of brass figure in north wall of nave, and a beautiful east window: a south aisle and high roof to the nave are about to be added by public subscription, to which King's and Corpus Christi Colleges have largely contributed. The register dates from the year 1539. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £260, with residence, arising from 90 acres of glebe land, in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. William Martin, M.A., of that college. There is a small temporary church in Barton road, the vicar of which is the Rev. William Martin. There is a small room licensed, where the Dissenters hold their service. A National school was erected in 1866 for boys and girls; a Sunday school is held at the school-room; also an evening school for boys during the winter months. There are some benefactions for special objects, and a few small charities. This village is the site of an old Roman city. There is a small Roman camp, an ancient spring-head, an old manor-house (which has been the refuge of King's College in the time of plague), and a moated enclosure. The mill which was mentioned by Chaucer was higher up the river than the present one. Excellent bricks are made in the parish. The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor and chief landowners. The soil is for the

most part clayey; subsoil, clay, and in some parts gravel. The chief crops are wheat, oats, beans and barley. The area is 1,591 acres; rateable value, £5,689; the population in 1871 was 844.

GRAVELEY is a parish, 6 miles south-east from Huntingdon, 6 north-east from St. Neots station, and 56½ from London, in the hundred of Papworth, union and county court district of St. Neots, rural deanery of Bourn, arch-deaconry and diocese of Ely, situated on the borders of Huntingdonshire. The church of St. Botolph is an ancient building: the chancel, which is in the Grecian style was rebuilt about the middle of the eighteenth century: the nave is late Early English, having two-light windows, with circular heads, and low square tower with 4 bells: considerable repairs have been done during 1874, which were completed and the church re-opened in 1875: the total cost, about £1,000, defrayed by voluntary contributions. The register dates from the year 1642. The living is a rectory, yearly value £525, with residence, in the gift of Jesus College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. John Parker Birkett, M.A., late fellow and tutor of that college. There is a charity of £40 yearly value in this parish, which is the basis of a school, called Trotter's Charity, in memory of the founder, a former rector of this place, who died about the middle of the last century; he also left £2 12s. yearly for bread. The Primitive Methodists have a small place of worship here. The Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor. The principal land-owners are Thomas Wilkins, esq., and Samuel Pulham, esq. The soil is clayey, and penetrates to a considerable depth; the subsoil is blue gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,558 acres; rateable value, £1,673; the population in 1871 was 294.

GULDEN MORDEN is a parish, on the river Rhea, 3½ miles north from Ashwell station, 44 from London, 6 north-west from Royston, and about 14 south-west from Cambridge, near the borders of Bedfordshire, and Hertford-

shire, in the hundred of Armingford, union and county court district of Royston, archdeaconry of Ely, rural deanery of Shingay, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is a handsome building in the Perpendicular style, with chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and tower with 6 bells: in 1856 its interior was thoroughly repaired: it contains memorials of the families of Haye and Storey, former owners of the parish. The register dates from the year 1653. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £350, in the gift of Jesus College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. John Robert Wilson, M.A., of that college. There is a charity, consisting of the rent of 40 acres of land, bequeathed, half for the use of the poor, and half towards the expenses of the church; it is at present in the hands of the Charity Commissioners, and produces £92 yearly. Here are a National school for boys and girls, and an Independent chapel. Large quantities of coprolites are dug up in this parish. The Earl of Hardwicke holds the manor, and is the principal landowner. The soil and subsoil are of gault and clay. The crops are chiefly wheat, barley, oats and beans. The area is 2,450 acres; rateable value, £4,768. 4s. 1d.; the population in 1871 was 1,059.

GUYHIRN WITH RINGSEND were formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1871, from the civil parishes of St. Mary and St. Peter, Wisbech, and includes the hamlet of **THORNEY TOLL**, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west, and a portion of Wisbech.

GUYHIRN is 5 miles north-west from March station, and 7 south-west from Wisbech, on the new Nene navigable river, which is crossed by an iron girder bridge. The Great Northern railway branch from Spalding to March has a handsome station at Guyhirn: it is in the Wisbech hundred, union and county court district, rural deanery of Wisbech, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely). The church is a plain stone building, having no pretensions to architecture: the building dates from 1660: the bell is dated 1637. The register dates from the year 1871. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £320,

in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Thomas Pattison Holmes, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. William Carpenter, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, is curate in sole charge. A National school is being built at Guyhirn, at a cost of £700, raised by subscription. At RINGSEND and THORNEY TOLL are handsome school churches, used for divine service. Here is a Sunday school, endowed, jointly with Murrow, with £300, invested in £3 per cent. Consols, which was left by Dr. Jobson. Here is a chapel for Primitive Methodists, also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel of modern erection at Ringsend. At THORNEY TOLL is a small Roman Catholic chapel. There are no large landowners, the land being in possession of a number of small freeholders. The soil is clay and silt; subsoil, silt. The chief crops are wheat, oats and mustard. The population in 1871 was 1,128.

HADDENHAM is a parish and station on the Ely, Haddenham and Sutton branch of the Great Eastern railway, situated in an elevated position, 7 miles south-west from Ely, and 15 north from Cambridge, in South Witchford hundred, county court district and union of Ely, Isle of Ely, and rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese (Ely). Gas has been introduced here, and the principal streets are well lighted. The church of the Holy Trinity is a stone edifice, about three centuries old, and stands on a slight acclivity: it has chancel, nave, aisles, and south porch, and a lofty spire, which is seen for many miles around: in the church are several ancient brasses, also a very curious old carved stone font: the building is now being restored. The register dates from about the year 1570. The living is a rectory, yearly value £300, in the gift of the archdeacon of Ely, and held by the Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. A burial-ground was purchased in the year 1862. Arkenstall's endowed school for boys was rebuilt by subscription in the year 1863. There is a chapel for Baptists and one for Wesleyans, who have also a separate burial-ground. The Earl of Hardwicke, who is lord of the manor and impro-

priator of the tithes, and Caius, Queens', St. Peter's and Christ's colleges, Cambridge, are the principal landowners. The soil on the high lands is light gravelly, and part stiff clay; subsoil, sand; the whole of the fen lands have been drained and are in cultivation. The crops are wheat, barley, oats and turnips. The area is 8,912 acres; rateable value £16,237 0s. 9d. and the population in 1871 was 2,055, including ALDRETH SOUTH, or Alderwith South, and HILL ROW WEST hamlets, both belonging to, and one mile from, Haddenham.

HARDWICK is a parish, 6 miles west from Cambridge station, in the hundred of Longstow, union of Caxton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is an ancient stone structure, in the Early Perpendicular style; has chancel, nave, square tower with spire and 3 bells. The register dates from the year 1564. The living is a rectory, with residence and 44 acres of glebe, tithe rent-charge £254; gross income, £314; nett, £232; in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. James Smith Brown, M.A., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. The school-room, with a teachers' house adjoining, was built at an expense of £432, in 1871, by voluntary subscriptions, aided by a grant of £50 from the Cambridge Diocesan Board, and £31 from the National Society: it will accommodate 48 boys and girls. The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor. In 970. King Edgar, by the advice of Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, re-established a monastery here under the Benedictine rule, and gave back to it all the lands with which it was originally endowed, appointing Brithnoth, Prior of Winchester, the first Abbot. Duke Brithnoth gave the manor to the Abbot and Convent of Ely, in 991: it was afterwards annexed to the see, till alienated by Bishop Heton, in 1600: soon after this it was in the family of Long, whose heiress brought it in marriage to Lord Russell: after some intermediate alienations, it became the property of Bishop Wren, who gave it to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, for

the support and repairs of their new chapel, built chiefly at his expense: this was Matthew Wren, Bishop of Hereford, then of Norwich, then of Ely, 1638, who was confined to the Tower for 18 years for his loyalty; he built Pembroke Chapel, after a design of his nephew, Sir Christopher: Dr. Wren had been a fellow of Pembroke, and rector of Feversham, near Cambridge. The principal landowners are The Earl of Hardwicke, William Ward Asplen, esq., Mrs. Ayres, John and William Hodson, and William Hurrell, esq. The soil is stiff clay; subsoil, gault. The chief crops are wheat, barley and beans. The area is 1,410 acres; rateable value, £1,353; the population in 1871 was 248.

HARLTON is a parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lord Bridge station, 3 north-west from Harston station on the Great Northern railway, 47 from London, and 6 south-west from Cambridge, on the old Roman road to Cambridge, near the river Rhea, in the hundred of Wetherley, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of The Assumption of the Virgin is in the Perpendicular style, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, embattled tower containing 3 bells, and a spire, and is of considerable architectural interest: there is a handsome stained window on the north side of the chancel. The register dates from the year 1584. The living is a rectory, yearly value £440, in the gift of Jesus College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Osmond Fisher, M.A., of that college. Here is a school for children of both sexes, endowed with £23 per annum from Fryer's charity, from which is also £12 for distribution in fuel. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here. The Governors of Christ's Hospital, who are lords of the manor, the Rector, and C. J. Monk, esq., are the principal landowners. The soil and subsoil are partly clay. The chief crops are wheat, beans and barley. The digging of coprolites for manure gives employment to many labourers here. The area is 1,100 acres; rateable value, £1,832; the population in 1871 was 335.

HARSTON is a parish and station on the Cambridge, Royston, and Hitchin line of the Great Northern railway, 45 miles from London, and 5 south-south-west from Cambridge, on the bank of the river Cam, and on the London road, in the hundred of Thriplow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints is a fine old stone building, in the Perpendicular style, and has a nave, with five Pointed arches, and aisles, the north aisle being considerably narrower than the south, transept, tower with 5 bells, and porch: the interior of the church was restored and re-seated in 1870. The register dates from the year 1687. The living is a discharged vicarage, yearly value £200, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Frederic Jeanes Durbin, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Baptists have a large chapel here. There is a school, under the management of a school board. Martin's charity of £2 6s. 8d. yearly is for fuel. There are two manors. F. W. Rowley, esq., is lord of the manor of Tiptoff, and the Earl De La Warr is lord of the manor of Harston-Shadworth, who with Henry Hurrell, William Long, and Thomas Hays, esqrs., Mrs. De Fréville, and Mrs. Lydia Wallman, are the principal landowners. The soil is chiefly of a chalky character, and the subsoil chalk and clay. The chief crops are wheat and barley. The area is 1,480 acres; rateable value, £3,737; the population in 1871 was 917.

HASLINGFIELD is a parish, 2 miles north from the Harston station, 55 from London, and 5½ south-west-by-south from Cambridge, bounded on the east by the river Cam, in the hundred of Wetherley, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints, erected in 1352, is in the Early English style; it has chancel, nave, aisles, porch, and a fine square tower containing 5 bells and clock, and spire: the chancel and nave were restored in 1875, at the cost of the vicar and

friends, when two new stained windows (south and east) and a vestry and organ chamber were added; the chancel roof was also decorated; the decoration includes the old clog or Runic almanac: in the chancel are four monuments to the Wendy family. The register dates from the year 1775. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £651, with residence, in the gift of John Mitchell, esq., and held by the Rev. George Cowdell Clements, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Here was a National school, founded and endowed by Simon Ertwan, a Dane. A school has been erected, at a cost of about £700, and will hold 140 scholars: the scheme provides for an upper department, the course of studies will include Latin and French (or German): exhibitions will be established of £30 each, as funds allow: the schools are now governed and the charities consolidated under a scheme propounded by the Charity Commissioners. Coprolites are extensively dug in this parish. Earl De La Warr is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is chalky and clay; subsoil, chalk and clay. The chief crops are wheat, beans and oats. The area is 2,527 acres; rateable value, £5,668; the population in 1871 was 871.

EAST HATLEY is a parish, about 7 miles north-west from Royston, 3 south-east from the Gamlingay station of the London and North Western railway, and about 13 south-west from Cambridge, in the hundred of Armingford, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Shingay, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Denis consists of chancel and nave, of the respective dates of 1260 and 1200: it is small, but well proportioned, having some elegant lancet windows in the nave, of mixed styles, with a bell having a plain Latin cross inscribed upon it: the fabric has had a new roof, encaustic tile floor, stained open benches, three stained windows, and was re-opened in 1874: there are some memorials to the Castell family, the former owners of the estate, particularly an altar-tomb to Mrs. Mary Castell, who died about 1611. The register dates from the year 1678. The living is a rectory, yearly value £210, in the gift of

Downing College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Godfrey Milnes Sykes, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, who is also vicar of Tadlow; the Rev. Roger Hines, M.A., of University College, Durham, is curate in sole charge. The Master and Fellows of Downing College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor and sole landowners. The soil is clay, some heavy; subsoil, blue gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley. The area is 1,176 acres; rateable value, £1,033; the population in 1871 was 155.

HATLEY ST. GEORGE is a parish, 2½ miles east from the Gamlingay station, 10 north-west from Royston, and about 13 south-west from Cambridge, in the hundred of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. George, which was built in 1352, is of stone, and consists of chancel, nave, and lofty square tower with 2 bells: there are some memorials of the family of St. George, among which is the gravestone of Sir Baldwin St. George, who died in 1425, with his effigy in armour, on a brass plate. The register dates from the year 1589. The living is a rectory, yearly value £126, with residence, in the gift of Major Douglas Vernon; and held by the Rev. John St. Quintin, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Major Douglas Vernon, who is lord of the manor, and James Wagstaff, esq., are the principal landowners. The soil is heavy clay; subsoil, gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 999 acres; rateable value, £1,337; the population in 1871 was 97.

HAUXTON is a parish, about 1 mile from the Harston station of the Great Northern railway, and 4 miles south-south-west from Cambridge, on the banks of the river Cam, and the London road, in the hundred of Thriplow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Edmund is an ancient brick edifice, of mixed styles, with Perpendicular tower and 3 bells: it has chancel

and nave, and was restored about 1862: there is a fresco of Thomas à Becket, in excellent preservation. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the vicarage of Newton annexed, joint yearly value £164, with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. George Williams, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Martin's charity of £2 6s. 8d. yearly, is for fuel. The landowners are James Lilley, esq., who is lord of the manor, and Henry Hurrell, esq. The soil is chalky and clay; subsoil, chalk and clay. The chief crops are wheat and oats. The area is 568 acres; rateable value, £1,789; the population in 1871 was 289.

HILDERSHAM is a parish and village, 2 miles north-west from the Linton station of the Great Eastern railway, 9 south-east from Cambridge, situated on the river Granta, in the hundred of Chilford, union of Linton, county court district of Saffron Walden, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of the Holy Trinity is in the Early Decorated style, built of rubble, and consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, with tower and 1 bell: it contains two oaken effigies of Sir Robert and Lady Busetel, of the reign of Edward I., and some fine brasses of their descendants, the Paris family, of the 14th and 15th centuries: the tower and sacristy are of the 12th century, the former contains an ancient ladder: here is an elegant octagonal font of the date of King John, and a beautiful east window, in memory of the late Rev. Charles Goodwin, M.A., rector and patron, and Sarah his wife. The register dates from about the year 1559. The living is a rectory, tithes commuted at £423, glebe about 70 acres, with residence, in the gift of, and held by, the Rev. Robert Goodwin, M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, and rural dean of South Camps. Here is a Parochial school, supported by the rector, and children's pence: it is shortly to be enlarged. Hildersham Hall, the seat of Major-Gen. William Inglis, C.B. and J.P., stands in the centre of a park consisting of about 80 acres, which is beautifully wooded, and contains a piece of ornamental water. F. Huddleston, esq., is lord of the manor

and principal landowner. The soil is gravel and chalk ; sub-soil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 1,499 acres ; rateable value, £2,075 ; the population in 1871 was 241.

HINXTON is a village and parish, 49½ miles from London, 5 north from Saffron Walden, 9½ south from Cambridge, and within 2 from either the Chesterford or Whittlesford stations on the Great Eastern railway, in the hundred of Whittlesford, union of Linton, county court district of Saffron Walden, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, situated on the borders of Essex. The church of St. John is in the Early English style, and has a chancel, nave, aisles, and large square castellated tower with 2 bells and clock, and a spire : there is a well preserved piscina, and several marble tablets to the Dayrell family : a stained window has recently been placed in this church by Miss Nash, of The Grange, in memory of her parents. The register dates from the early part of the sixteenth century. The living is a discharged vicarage, yearly value £150, with residence, in the gift of Jesus College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Charles Thornton Forster, M.A., of that college. Here is a school on the British system, and a chapel for the Independents. Martin's charity, of £2 6s. 8d. yearly, is for distribution. Charles Herbert Nash, esq., who holds the manor, and Mrs. De Fréville, are the principal landowners. The Grange is the seat of Charles Herbert Nash, esq. ; the Hall, of Mrs. De Fréville. The soil is sandy and chalky, and the subsoil gravel and clay ; the chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 1,503 acres ; rateable value, £2,251 10s., the population in 1871 was 400.

HISTON is a village and parish, and station on the Cambridge, St. Ives, and Huntingdon line of the Great Eastern railway, 62½ miles from London, and 3 north-west from Cambridge, in the hundred and union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton,

and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew is a very old cruciform structure of rubble and clunch, with a square tower rising from the centre, a clock, 6 bells, and an organ, and has been restored internally, and re-seated and newly-roofed. The register dates from the year 1739. The living comprises the consolidated discharged vicarages of St. Andrew and St. Etheldred, yearly value, £570, with residence, in the gift of, and held by, the Rev. Charles White Underwood, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, honorary canon in Ely Cathedral. Here is a school, endowed with £38 per annum from an estate in the parish of Oakington, in this county: a school-house has been built by subscription. Here are chapels for the Baptists and Wesleyans. The parish is also benefitted by some considerable charities. Mrs. Sumpter, of Histon Hall, is lady of the manors of Histon St. Andrew and Histon St. Etheldred. The principal landed proprietors are The Misses Angier, Mrs. Taylor, and R. Archer Houlton, esq. The land produces excellent crops of grain and turnips, market garden produce, and great quantities of fruit, from which Cambridge, London, and other markets derive large supplies; the area is 2,300 acres; rateable value, £4,916; the population in 1871 was 1,017.

HORNINGSEA (or **HORNINGSBY**) is a parish and village, 3½ miles north-north-east from Cambridge, on the east bank of the river Cam, in the hundred of Flendish, union of Chesterton, Cambridge county court district, rural deanery of Cambridge, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Peter is an old Gothic stone building, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and a tower in which are 4 bells. The register dates from the year 1628. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Alfred Freer Torry, M.A., fellow of that college. A National school for boys and girls is supported by voluntary subscription. Rev. A. Haviland, who is lord of the manor, Messrs. Saunders brothers and Mr. William Fison, are the principal landowners. The soil is clayey; subsoil, gault. The chief crops are wheat,

barley and oats. The area is 1,580 acres; rateable value, £5,143; and the population in 1871 was 433.

CLAY HITHE is in this parish.

HORSEHEATH is a village and parish, pleasantly situated on the Cambridge old road, 3 miles east from the Linton station of the Great Eastern railway, 5 west from Haverhill, and 14 south-east from Cambridge, in the hundred of Chilford, union of Linton, county court district of Saffron Walden, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints is an ancient edifice, with square tower, in which are 3 bells: it consists of chancel, nave, aisle, and north and south porches: it contains a very ancient brass, supposed to be that of Sir Philip De Argentine: in the chancel are two monuments, with effigies of Sir Giles Alington, knt., master of the Ordnance, *temp.* Henry VIII., *ob.* 1522, and his wife and son. The register dates from the year 1558. The living is a rectory, yearly value £400, in the gift of the Governors of the Charterhouse, London, and held by the Rev. James Joseph Myrton Cunynghame, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford. Here is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists. The charities are £25 yearly value, for distribution, partly in bread, the rest in cash. Horseheath Lodge is the seat of George William Brewis, esq. The trustees of the late Stanlake Ricketts Batson, esq., are lords of the manor and principal landowners. The soil is clay; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,849 acres; rateable value, £2,776 0s. 6d.; the population in 1871 was 578.

ICKLETON is a parish, on the borders of Essex, 49 miles from London, 11 south from Cambridge, 6 south-west from Linton, 5 north from Saffron Walden, and a mile and a half north from the Chesterfield station of the Great Eastern railway, in the hundred of Whittlesford, union of Linton, county court district of Saffron Walden, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is a large stone building, in the Early Norman style, some portions being, however, of

a later date: it has chancel, nave, aisle and porch, and square centre tower with a very fine peal of 6 bells and clock, and a lofty spire: there is a stained memorial window to the Hon. Algernon Herbert in the north aisle; there are also some old frescoes on the walls, much obscured by time: the arches supporting the nave are much admired, and are supposed to be of Saxon origin. The register dates from the year 1558. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £85, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and held by the Rev. John Amps, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Here is a chapel for Independents and Primitive Methodists. The town lands and houses produce £68 yearly, which is distributed in fuel and clothing. Martin's charity of £2 6s., and Swan's, of £1 4s. yearly, are also distributed. Robert George Wyndham Herbert, who holds the manor, Major-General Inglis, and Lady Lewellyn, are the principal landowners. The soil is chalky; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat and barley. The area is 2,672 acres; rateable value, £4,680 10s.; the population in 1871 was 677.

IMPINGTON is a parish, 2½ miles north from Cambridge, a quarter of a mile north from Histon station, and 60 miles from London, in the hundred of Northstow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew is a small Gothic building, and consists of chancel, nave, aisle, porch, and low square tower with 3 bells. The register dates from the year []. The living is a discharged vicarage, yearly value £128, in the gift of Charles Bamford, esq., and held since 1832 by the Rev. Edward Bushby, B.D., who is fellow of, and resides at, St. John's College, Cambridge. Here are a few charities, of small value, for fuel, principally bequeathed by the Burgoyne family. Impingham Hall is a handsome mansion, frequently referred to in Pepys' Diary, and built by a member of that family: it was some years ago transferred, by marriage, from the family of Pepys to that of Coffin, and is now the property of William B. Caldwell, esq. This place was the residence of Elizabeth Woodcock, who, on her

return from Cambridge, February, 1709, was enveloped in a drift of snow, under which she remained nearly eight days and nights; she was taken out alive, and lived until the July following: a monument recording the event has been erected, by subscription, on the spot where she was found. The principal landowners are William B. Caldwell, esq., The Misses Angier, Charles P. Coffin, esq., and the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, who are also lords of the manor. The soil is red loam and stiff clay; subsoil, clay, producing good crops of wheat and barley. The area is 1,200 acres; rateable value, £3,137; the population in 1871 was 387.

ISLEHAM is an extensive village and parish, 8 miles north from Newmarket station, 5 east from Soham, 6 from Kennett, and 11 from Ely, in the hundred of Staploe, union of Newmarket, county court district of Soham, rural deanery of Fordham, Suffolk division, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew is a spacious old stone building, in the Decorated Gothic style, and has been thoroughly restored, at a cost of upwards of £3,000: it has nave, aisles, transepts, porch, clock, square tower, which has been rebuilt, and 5 bells: the east window is partly of stained glass, erected by George Fletcher Robins, esq., to the memory of a daughter. The register dates from the year 1566. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £496, with residence and two acres of glebe, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and held by the Rev. Samuel Williamson Merry, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, who was appointed to it by the Bishop of Peterborough, the then patron, in February, 1872. There is a National school for boys, girls, and infants. There are two Baptist chapels, and one for Primitive Methodists: the Baptists have an endowment, which produces about £50 yearly. The charities amount to about £340, including an endowment for the school, clothing, &c., for the poor, and the almshouses. The almshouses, founded and endowed by the lady of Sir Robert Peyton, who died in 1518, are occupied by five brothers and five sisters; the income is about £97 yearly. The village and neighbourhood

are famous for the production of limestone, great quantities of which are shipped to Wisbech, Peterborough, and other parts. William Dunn Gardner, esq., is a lord of the manor. The principal landowners are John Dobede, George Fletcher Robins, and Edward Hicks, esqrs., and Pembroke and King's Colleges, Cambridge, and the Rev. Tansley Hall. The soil is various; subsoil, principally limestone. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 5,211 acres; rateable value, £8,733; the population in 1871 was 1,819.

KENNETT is a parish and station on the Cambridge and Bury St. Edmunds line of the Great Eastern railway, distant from London 65 miles, and 4 north-east from Newmarket, in the hundred of Staploe, Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Fordham, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, situated on the Suffolk border of the county. The village derives its name from the brook on which it stands, which was called Kennet, or Kent, by the Iberians, being a common name given by them to small streams, as in Berks, Westmorland, Sussex, and Wilts. The church of St. Nicholas consists of a chancel, and nave, with square embattled tower containing three bells, and has been thoroughly restored: the porch is on the north side of the building. The register dates from the year 1558. The living is a rectory, yearly value £200, in the gift of, and held by, the Rev. William Godfrey, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge. The charities amount to about £2 yearly. A school has been erected by the rector, with residence for the mistress. The Rev. William Godfrey is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is chiefly chalk; sub-soil, chalk and clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 1,425 acres; rateable value, £1,613; the population in 1871 was 159.

KINGSTON is a parish, about 8 miles north from Royston station on the Great Northern railway, 4 miles east from Old North Road station, 53 from London, and 8 south-west from Cambridge, in the hundred of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge,

rural deanery of Bourn, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints and St. Andrew has chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and tower at west end: the tower, being very low, gives to the whole building a somewhat singular appearance. The register dates from the year 1570. The living is a rectory, yearly value £430, with residence, in the gift of King's College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Daniel Dod Sampson, M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. There is no school in this parish. This place had formerly a market on Thursdays, granted in 1305 to Sir Constantine Mortimer, together with two fairs, one at the festival of St. Margaret for six days, the other for three days at the festival of St. Luke: both the market and fairs have long been given up. The Earl of Hardwicke, who is lord of the manor, and the Master and Fellows of Queens' College, Cambridge, are the principal landowners. The soil is clay and gravel; subsoil, gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,807 acres; rateable value, £2,031; the population in 1871 was 322.

KIRTLING is a parish and village, 5 miles south-east from Newmarket, in the hundred of Cheveley, union and county court district of Newmarket, rural deanery of Fordham, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints is an ancient flint building, with stone dressings, and consists of chancel, nave, and aisles, with a tower in which are five bells: in the mausoleum are the tombs of several of the North family. The register dates from about the year 1500. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £200, in the gift of the Hon. W. North, and held by the Rev. R. Tomkinson, of St. Bees. There is a parochial school for boys and girls: also an orphanage for girls, under the direction of nuns of the order, "The Servants of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," who were so distinguished during the war of 1870. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the village. Kirtling Tower, the seat of the Hon. William Henry John North, is all now that remains of the ancient Kirtling Hall, the seat of the Lords North: it was built about the reign of Henry VI.

The main part of the building was pulled down in 1801, by George, third Earl of Guildford and ninth Baron North. Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, was a state prisoner at Kirtling Hall, under the charge of Edward, first Lord North: there is a Roman Catholic chapel attached to the tower, which is open to the public; Mass daily, and on sundays and holydays at 10. The Hon. W. H. J. North is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are Hon. W. H. J. North, Sir R. Affleck, bart., the Vicar, Mr. P. Collin, Mr. W. Alison, and Miss Dobito. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 3,016 acres; rateable value, £3,831; the population in 1871 was 877.

UPEND is a hamlet in this parish.

KNAPWELL is a parish, about 4 miles south from Swavesey station on the Great Eastern railway, 8 west-by-north from Cambridge, and about 8 south-east from Huntingdon, in the hundred of Papworth, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints has a tower, which is low and quite plain: the chancel and nave were rebuilt in 1866. The register dates from the year 1680. The living is a rectory, yearly value £150, in the gift of the Rev. David Craig. The charities are £7 yearly for clothing and fuel. Bricks are manufactured here, by the lord of the manor. Henry Hampden Inglis, esq., is lord of the manor and sole proprietor. The soil is stiff clay; subsoil, gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and beans. The area is 2,000 acres; rateable value, £1,557; the population in 1871 was 154.

LANDBEACH is a small parish, adjoining Waterbeach, 5 miles north-east from Cambridge, 64½ from London, and a mile and a half west from the Waterbeach station of the Great Eastern railway, in the hundred of Northstow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely: the road from Cambridge to Ely passes through a

portion of this parish. The church of All Saints is a Gothic building of rubble and stone, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, square tower and spire with 4 bells: there are several monuments to former rectors, also an ancient one, supposed to be to a crusader. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, yearly value £800, arising from 438 acres of glebe, with residence, in the gift of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Bryan Walker, LL.D., Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Here is a mixed Charity school, supported by the rectör and subscriptions; average attendance, 60: a school-house, with residence for the mistress, was erected in 1868, at a cost of about £600, by subscription. Here is a Baptist chapel. The Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor of Chamberlayne, and the University of Cambridge are lords of the manor of Bray: Cambridge University and Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, the Rector, and H. F. Harris and F. W. Rowley, esqrs., are the principal landowners. The soil is a mixed clay; subsoil, gravel and clay. The land produces wheat, barley, beans, turnips and potatoes. The area is 2,141 acres; rateable value, £3,753; the population in 1871 was 480.

LANDWADE is a parish, 4 miles north-west from Newmarket, in the hundred of Staploe, union and county court district of Newmarket, rural deanery of Fordham, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Nicholas is an ancient structure, consisting of chancel, nave, transept, and a low square tower: it contains some very ancient monuments to the Cotton family: the church has not been open for divine worship for several years. The register dates from the year []. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the vicarage of Exning, Suffolk, joint yearly value £465, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and held by the Rev. Erskine Neale, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who resides at Exning. The soil is various. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 120 acres; rateable value, £187; the population in 1871 was 30, and only six houses.

LEVERINGTON is a parish and village in the Isle of Ely, 1 mile north-west of the Midland railway station at Wisbech, 2 miles north-west from Wisbech Great Eastern station, 89 from London, in Wisbech hundred, union and county court district, rural deanery of Wisbech, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely), situated on the Norfolk border of the county. Leverington is now divided into three ecclesiastical parishes, viz., Leverington Proper, Gorefield, and Southea-cum-Murrow. The church of SS. Leonard and John is an ancient building, in the Early English style, restored and beautified in 1856, and has a chancel, nave, aisles, tower with 6 bells, and beautiful spire, clock and porch: it contains an organ, several monuments, old font, also sedilia, and a very ancient oak eagle lectern. The register dates from the year 1558. The living of Leverington Proper is a rectory, yearly value £916, with residence and four acres of glebe land, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Frederick Carlyon, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge. There is an Endowed school for boys and girls, and a Sunday school. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel. There are charities of about £300 a year for distribution. There are also 19 houses, free residences of the parishioners. The Bishop of Ely is lord of the manor of Leverington. Jonathan Peckover, Frank and Edward Hugh Jackson, Matthew Webster, John H. Chamberlin, and William Lewin, are the principal landowners and there are several other landowners farming their own property. The soil is rich loam. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, &c. The parish is divided into two: Leverington, with a population in 1871 of 1,315, and Parson Drove chapelry, with a population in 1871 of 868; entire area, 7,871 acres; rateable value, £8,840.

FITTON END is 1 mile north of Leverington. There is a small manor here, detached from the Leverington manor lordship.

LINTON is a small union town and parish, polling-place for the county, and station on the Cambridge and Sudbury

branch of the Great Eastern railway, in the hundred of Chilford, county court district of Saffron Walden, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, situated on the confines of the county, bordering upon Essex, 48 miles from London, 11 south-east from Cambridge, 13 south-west from Newmarket, and 6 north from Saffron Walden, pleasantly situated on the river Granta: the neighbourhood is much diversified with hill and dale: the trade is dependent on the agricultural districts around. A market was formerly held here, but has been discontinued. The church of St. Mary is a handsome building: it has chancel, nave, aisles, with embattled tower in which are 5 bells and a clock: in the chancel are several monuments to the families of Paris, Stanley, and Flack. The register dates from about the year 1570. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £250, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Edward Walker Wilkinson, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Henry Crozier Casson, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, is curate in charge. Here is a school under Government inspection, called the Linton school, for boys and girls; there are about 222 upon the books: an Infant school has recently been erected here, with accommodation for 75 children. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship here. The Linton union embraces 22 parishes, viz.:—Babraham, Balsham, Carlton-cum-Willingham, Castle Camps, Duxford, Great Abington, Great Bartlow, Hadstock (Essex), Hildersham, Hinxton, Horseheath, Ickleton, Linton, Little Abington, Pampisford, Sawston, Shudy Camps, Weston Colville, West Wickham, West Wrattling and Whittlesford. The Union House is a brick building, situated a short distance from the village; it has accommodation for 320 inmates: there are two fever wards, detached from the main body of the building, but owing to the salubrity of the air, are not much used. The guardians meet here every Wednesday. Harrison's charity, of £4 9s. yearly, is for bread. A Police Station was erected near the Union House in the year 1866. The magistrates hold their sittings here every alternate Wednesday. Fairs are held on

the 20th of July and Holy Thursday ; the former is said to be the largest sheep fair in the county, the latter is for small wares only. Here is a small Literary Institute. Barham Hall, in this parish, was a priory of Crutched Friars as early as the year 1292 ; it is now a farm-house. The principal landowners are the Rev. C. E. R. Keene, who is lord of the manor, and the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who are also the owners of the rectorial tithes. The soil here is principally gravel and chalk ; sub-soil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and turnips. The area is 3,775 acres ; rateable value, £7,132 6s. 3d. ; the population in 1871 was 1,838.

LITLINGTON is a parish, about 3 miles north-east from Ashwell station, 41 from London, 3 west from Royston, in the hundred of Armingford, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Shingay, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Catharine is a fine specimen of Early English architecture, and has been restored at a cost of £2,000, the roof, floor, and tower being almost new : it has a chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and tower with 5 bells : in the church is an old gravestone, with an inscription in Norman French, in memory of Robert de St. Alban ; and one of Robert Stoughton, Alderman of London, who died in 1690. The register dates from the year 1652. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £250, in the gift of Clare College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Thomas James Sanderson, M.A., fellow of that college. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here ; the former has been rebuilt, at a cost of about £350 : it is capable of seating about 300 persons. The charities are £19 yearly, for fuel and bread. The remains of a very large Roman cemetery, containing sepulchral urns and other funeral vessels, were discovered in 1822 : a great part of the articles found were deposited in Clare College library, and are now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. George Ebenezer Foster, esq., is lord of the manor of Huntingfield, and Mrs. Graham Foster Pigott holds the manor of Dovesdales. The principal landowners are Messrs. Foster Pigott and Russell.

The soil is clayey and chalk; and the subsoil is clay and clunch. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas and turnips. The area is 2,098 acres; rateable value, £3,816 15s.; the population in 1871 was 768.

LITTLEPORT is a large village and parish, and an ancient town and station of the East Anglian branch of the Great Eastern railway, on the banks of the navigable river Ouse, 5 miles north from Ely, 78 from London, in the hundred, union, and county court district of Ely, rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese (Ely), in a fenny part of the Isle of Ely. The church of St. George or St. James is a fine specimen of Early English architecture: the lofty tower, which is a conspicuous object throughout the surrounding fen district, is remarkable for the beauty of its outline: in the year 1857 the church was enlarged, by the addition of a double nave and aisle, on the north side; it now seats nearly one thousand people: through the tower there appears formerly to have been a footway from north to south, used before the drainage of the fens, when the roads were impassable for foot passengers, and before the Wisbech and Mildenhall turnpike road was made, as a means of passing from one part of the village to another without going along the clay road. There is another example of a footway passing through part of a church at Walpole St. Peter, near Lynn, where the communion table stands above the road, the passage being covered by a beautiful groined roof, carved and embossed. Littleport church is lighted with gas, and contains a handsome stone pulpit, and a good organ. The register dates from the year 1751. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £1,907, with house, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. William Bonner Hopkins, B.D., rural dean, honorary canon of Ely, and formerly fellow and lecturer of Caius college and St. Catharine's college, Cambridge. The vicarage house is in a good situation on the Ely road, a little more than half a mile from the church. About 3,000 acres on the north-east side of the parish have recently been separated from the parish church, and added to the ecclesi-

actical district of Little Ouse, Norfolk, full particulars of which will be found in the Norfolk Directory. The National school, for boys and girls, built in 1847, and the Infant school, built in 1871, together accommodating 400 children, are now transferred to a School Board, and are largely attended: the religious instruction is given, gratis, from 9 to 10 every day to those children whose parents do not object, and is under the direction of the vicar: up to this time all the children attend. During the winter season there is an evening school for males, which is well attended; the principal teacher of the school gives the instruction under the School Board. There is also a church Sunday school, with about 180 children. There is here a School Board; the first election took place in May, 1874. A Board school and teacher's house were erected during the summer of 1875, on the Black Horse Drove, capable of accommodating from 60 to 80 children, available for the adjoining parishes of Suthery and Hilgay. A school church, built in Littleport Fen, near the Dairy Houses, on a site given by I. Hilbert, esq., of Braywick Lodge, Maidenhead, was opened as a National school on the 1st of January, 1869, with a conscience clause exempting the children of non-conforming parents from such religious teaching as may be objected to by their parents or guardians: the trustees are the vicar and churchwardens: there is accommodation for 60 children: this school is now transferred to the School Board, on similar terms to those above described. Divine service is held once every Sunday: there are sittings for 120 persons. About a mile off there is also a Wesleyan chapel, with a Sunday school, which has been once enlarged, and now accommodates 100 persons. A Mission Room, on the Wisbech road, near Westlands, has been built and opened for Divine service according to the rites of the Church of England: there is a service every Wednesday evening and every Sunday evening: the room holds 100 persons. Here are chapels for Wesleyans, Calvinists, and Baptists, and one for Primitive Methodists. The fen land has become of great value by skilful draining, and also by the system of claying now generally adopted. There is here

a large Clothing club, supported by voluntary contributions, for the benefit of the labouring classes. There is also a Penny Bank, managed and supported by the vicar, for which deposits are received by the district visitors. A Ladies' Charity has recently been revived, supported by voluntary contributions. A Working Men's Club and Institute, with a good library and a room for recreation and reading, is established in the Vestry-room, and is well supported, both by honorary subscribers and by the members. Here are Gas Works, erected in the year 1867, on a piece of waste land given for the purpose by the Earl of Hardwicke, by a company of limited liability: several public buildings are lighted with gas, and there is a good demand from private consumers. The Earl of Hardwicke is lord of the manor, and a considerable owner of property. The other principal landowners are the Earl of Hardwicke, Joseph Little, William Luddington, Henry Luddington, R. W. Martin, J. Martin, James Luddington, — Farmer, Henry Jones, and E. R. Adams, esqrs. There are large local charities, distributed in coals to the poor during the winter, and from which a yearly grant of £35 is applied to the support of the Board schools. The soil is clay; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, beans, barley and oats. The area is 16,136 acres, about 800 of which are high land, and the remainder fen; net rateable value, £24,005; the population in 1871 was 3,869.

LOLWORTH is a parish, 8 miles south-east from St. Ives, 3 south from Long Stanton station on the Great Eastern railway, and 6½ north-west from Cambridge, in the hundred of North Stow, union of St. Ives, county court district of Huntingdon, rural deanery of Bourn, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, situated on the road to Huntingdon. The church of All Saints, which is seated on a height, is an ancient stone building: the exterior was restored in 1865: it consists of chancel, nave, square tower with 3 bells, and south porch. The register dates from the year 1580. The living is a rectory, yearly value £200, in the gift of Mrs. Daintree, and held by the Rev. Richard

Harris Dalton Barham, B.A., of Oriel College, Oxford. The charities are £7 yearly. Richard Daintree, esq., who is lord of the manor, and Clare College, Cambridge, are the principal landowners. The soil is heavy clay; subsoil, gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,076 acres; rateable value, £1,539; the population in 1871 was 171.

LONG STANTON is a straggling agricultural village, divided into two parishes, All Saints and St. Michael's: it is a polling-place for the county, and a station on the Cambridge, St. Ives and Huntingdon branch of the Great Eastern railway, 67 miles from London, 9½ north-west from Cambridge by rail, and 10½ south-east from Huntingdon, in the hundred of North Stow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. All Saints church is an old rubble building in the Decorated style: it has a chancel, nave, aisles, and tower with lofty spire and 3 bells: it contains a monument to Sir Thomas Hatton (a former lord of this manor) and his wife, with two recumbent figures in marble, one with a doe and the other with a dog at the feet. The register dates from the year 1672. The living is a vicarage, yearly value about £155, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Henry Smith, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The church of St. Michael is a plain old rubble building; the roof is thatched, which gives it a rude appearance. The register dates from the year 1559. The living is a rectory, yearly value £237, in the gift of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. William Cecil, M.A., of that college. The National school is supported by a voluntary rate: in each parish there is a coal charity for the poor, which is distributed by the churchwardens of All Saints. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The Bishops of Ely formerly had a palace here, where Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Bishop Cog, August 1564. Edward Hatton Finch-Hatton, esq., is lord of the manor, and William Phypers, esq., is the principal landowner. The soil is stiff loam; the subsoil is blue clay, producing

excellent crops of wheat, barley, beans and peas. The population in 1871 of All Saints was 445; area, 1,885 acres: St. Michael's, population, 91; area, 830 acres: rateable value, All Saints, £3,366; St. Michael's, £1,444.

LONG-STOWE is a parish, 10 miles north-east from Royston, 12 south-west from Cambridge, and half a mile from the Old North Road station on the Bedford and Cambridge branch of the London and North Western railway, in the hundred of Long Stowe, union of Caxton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary the Virgin was rebuilt in 1863 and 1864 (except the low square embattled tower, which is ancient): it consists of chancel, which is pure Early English, and nave, which is in the Transition style: there is a small chapel on the north side, also an organ chamber on the north side of the chancel, and a south porch: the east and west windows are stained; the former was erected in memory of John Sharp, esq., of Manchester, and Dorothy, his wife, by their children, A.D. 1864; and the latter was erected by Mrs. Rushton, in memory of her three brothers. The register dates from the year 1558. The living is a rectory, yearly value £350, with residence, built in 1839, in the gift of, and held by, the Rev. James Rushton, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. A school was erected in 1863 at a cost of £700, and is used for daily instruction: the master's house was added in 1866. A charity here, consisting of eight cottages and about 30 acres of land, producing, as let, £34 10s. per annum, is given away at Christmas in clothing, at reduced prices, to the poor: this charity, which was left to the church and the poor, is sometimes partly expended in repairs of the former. The soil is a strong clay, which penetrates to a great depth. Long Stowe Hall is an ancient building, the seat of Sidney Stanley, esq., J.P.; extensive additions have been made from 1865 to 1870: it is situate in a park of about 80 acres; the pleasure grounds are laid out with much care; there are fish ponds in the park, which is well studded with timber, besides good plantations. Sidney Stanley, esq., J.P., who is lord of

the manor, the Masters and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rev. James Rushton, and Miss Thompson, are the chief landowners. The soil is heavy clay; subsoil, strong clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,412 acres; rateable value, £1,989; the population in 1871 was 277.

MADINGLEY is a parish, situated in a valley, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Cambridge station, and 61 from London, in the hundred of Northstow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is situated in the park; it is a small neat structure of stone, and has chancel, nave and north aisle, low square tower and 3 bells, with Perpendicular spire. The register dates from the year 1691. The living is a discharged vicarage, yearly value £200, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. John Clough Williams Ellis, M.A., fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, who resides at Cambridge. A National school and house for the mistress were built here in 1844, by Lady Cotton, assisted by the Government grant through the National Society. The Manor House, an old brick building, is the seat of Henry Hurrell, esq., who is lord of the manor; he and Miss Cotton are the sole landowners. The soil is clayey; subsoil, gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. There are extensive chalk pits here; also the coprolite works are still carried on. The area is 1,763 acres; rateable value, £2,140; the population in 1871 was 267.

MANEA (or **MANEY**) is a parochial chapelry and hamlet of Coveney, station on the Ely and Peterborough railway, near the old Bedford river, in the middle of the Fens, Isle of Ely, 81 miles from London, 7 south-east from March, 7 north-east from Chatteris, in the North Witchford union, South Witchford hundred, March county court district, rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely). The church of St. Nicholas (erected partly on the site of the old church)

is a new stone building, in the Early Decorated style: has chancel, nave, transept, north aisle, and vestry, and a western entrance: it was opened on the 1st April, 1875: the cost of the erection was £3,700. The register dates from the year 1708. The living is a chapelry, annexed to the rectory of Coveney, joint yearly value about £800, in the gift of General Lord Rokeby, and held by the Rev. Edward Thory Marshall, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; the Rev. Arthur L'Argent Bell, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, is curate in charge. There is a National school for boys and girls, endowed with 19 acres of land. Here are chapels for Baptists and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Charles I. originally intended to build a palace in this parish; a fort was built on a hillock, still to be seen, and known to this day by the name of Charlemont; but troubles intervening, the design was abandoned. Earthen jars and urns containing burnt bones have been frequently found in the parish. General Lord Rokeby, K.C.B. is lord of the manor; the principal landowners are F. W. Beart, esq., of Godmanchester, William Whitting, esq., J. C. Strong, esq., of Thorp Hall, and Michael Sears, esq. The soil is clay and fen; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats, beans and roots. The area is 4,768 acres; gross estimated rental, £8,963 4s. 9d.; rateable value, £7,644 15s. 5d.; and the population in 1871 was 1,311, wholly dependent on husbandry.

BEDLAM FENS and FODDER FEN are to the north-west; CRANMORE FEN lies to the north, and BYALL FEN to the south.

MARCH.

MARCH is a market town, railway station, head of a county court district, a polling-place for the county, and parish, 88 miles from London by rail, 29 north from Cambridge, 14 north-west from Ely, 9 south from Wisbech, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nene, which is here navigable, and was formerly of considerable benefit to the trade of the town, facilitating the conveyance of coal, corn, and timber

to Cambridge, Wisbech, Lynn, Peterborough, St. Ives, Bedford, and various other places: it is in the hundred and union of North Witchford, Isle of Ely, rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely). The town is governed by a Local Board of Health, and is lighted with gas. The river Nene intersects the town, the larger portion being on the south side of the river; the chief thoroughfare is the High street, which coming northward to the river, is continued by Broad street on the north of the Nene: over the footway of the High causeway is a fine avenue of elm and other trees, which in the fen districts is uncommon, and through the tameness of the natural situation most welcome.

Through the indefatigable exertions of the late Charles Culledge, esq., and Thomas T. Elliott, esq., in raising subscriptions, a handsome bridge was erected over the river Nene towards the north end of the town, which is commemorated by the following inscription on the west side of the bridge:—
“This bridge was rebuilt, and the approaches improved, by subscriptions from the Middle Level Drainage Commissioners, the Turnpike Trusts, the inhabitants of March, and others, through the perseverance and liberality of Charles Culledge, esq., 18th September, 1850.”

The town has greatly improved in trade and appearance, and its traffic has increased, in consequence of most of the Fen roads having been rendered passable at all seasons of the year; indeed, many of them are now as good as any roads in the kingdom. The leading inns are the ‘Griffin’ and ‘White Hart;’ the first is a large substantial building. Railway communication has been established by means of the Great Eastern railway and its branches to all parts of the kingdom, numerous trains calling daily at March, which is the centre of lines to Wisbech and Lynn; Ely, Norfolk, and London; St. Ives, Huntingdon, and London; and Peterborough, and the North Midland. The Great Northern Railway Company have also a branch line to March from Spalding, communicating directly with Boston, Louth, Great Grimsby, and the east and central districts of Lincolnshire.

At the death of the late rector of Doddington, in 1868, the four ecclesiastical parishes of this town were formed out of that parish.

The church of St. Wendreda, situated about a mile from March bridge, on the London road, was erected about the year 1343: the building is Gothic, and consists of a nave and aisles, with a stone spire at the west end: under the battlements, on both sides of the church, the flint work forms various grotesque figures, and beneath the belfry is a large open arch, through which a footpath is made: the tower contains a clock and 6 bells: the church is now (1875) being thoroughly restored, and a new chancel erected in place of the old one. The register dates from the year 1655. This formerly formed part of the parish of Doddington, the richest living in England, but on the death of the late incumbent, the Rev. A. Peyton, in 1868, it became a separate rectory, yearly value £1,280, in the gift of Sir Thomas Peyton, bart., and now held by the Rev. James Wastie Green, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford.

St. Peter's ecclesiastical parish was formed in 1868: the church is now (1875) about to be erected, and will be situated in the centre of the town, and is expected to be completed in the year 1877. The living will be a rectory, yearly value £1,100, in the gift of Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. The area is 4,072 acres; the population in 1871 was 1,850.

St. Mary's is an ecclesiastical parish: the church, situated at Westry, about 2 miles north of the town, was built in 1874: it is a stone building in the Decorated style of the 14th century, and consists of apse chancel, nave, and bell-turret, and has sittings for 200. The register dates from the year 1874. The living is a rectory, yearly value £1,800, in the gift of Sir Thomas Peyton, bart., and held by the Rev. Robert Francis Molesworth. A rectory house is now (1875) being built. The area is 7,143 acres; the population in 1871 was 500.

St. John's is an ecclesiastical parish: the church, situated near the Station road, built in 1872, is in the Early English and Decorated style of the 12th century, and is a handsome stone building: it consists of chancel, nave, aisles, bell-

turret, and organ : the chancel is highly decorated, and contains a handsome stained window to the memory of Sir Algernon Peyton, the late patron. The register dates from the year 1872: the living is a rectory, yearly value £1,161, in the gift of Sir Thomas Peyton, bart., and held by the Rev. Edward Wells, B.A., of Worcester College, Oxford. The area is 3,485 acres ; the population in 1871 was 2,487.

There are two School Board schools, termed respectively the south district and the north district, the former situated in High street ; the latter, situated in Wisbech road, was erected in 1873, and is a spacious and handsome building, in the Elizabethan and Gothic styles, and was built at a cost of £6,000, and will accommodate 900 children.

In 1696 a school was founded by William Neale, for the education of eight boys in Latin and English, and endowed with lands in White's Fen. A Grammar school-house for 80 boys, with an increased endowment from the charity funds, is about to be erected near the Station road by the Governors of the charities.

There are six dissenting places of worship in this parish. The Centenary Baptist chapel, situated in High street, erected in 1870 at a cost of £4,000, is a handsome brick building, in the Grecian style, and contains a well-toned organ ; the interior is very neatly fitted up, and will seat 670 worshippers. The Particular Baptist Chapel, in Sumps, is a neat building. The Methodist Free Church is in High street ; the Wesleyan chapel is in High street ; the Congregational chapel is at the top of Broad street, and the Primitive Methodist chapel is in High causeway.

The Cemetery is situated on the Station road ; it is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, and has a handsome mortuary chapel, with Decorated tower and spire : 2 acres of land adjoining belong to the cemetery grounds, for the purposes of extension.

The Guildhall, a modern and commodious building, is also situated in High street ; in it the business of the town is carried on, and Manorial courts are held yearly : the County Court house, in High street, is a new building, next the Guildhall ; sittings are held here once a month ;

the following parishes and places are comprised within its jurisdiction :—Benwick, Benwick Fen, Chatteris, Doddington, Manea, Manea Fen, March, March Fen, Welches Dam, and Wimblington. The Magistrates also hold their petty sessions here the third Tuesday in each month.

At the back of the County Court house is the chief office of police for the Isle of Ely.

The Mechanics' Institute and Lecture-room, in Broad street, is used for lectures and concerts.

The almshouses are situated near St. Wendreda church.

Here are the head-quarters of the 5th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers, who muster 80 enrolled members.

In the Market place, which is spacious and convenient, is an engine-house and a room for Town Surveyor's purposes, surmounted by a turret and clock.

The market, which was formerly held on Friday, was altered in 1856 to Wednesday, and has now become a thriving market for corn and seeds, and is well attended. Fairs are held on the first Monday before Whit Sunday, and the third Tuesday in October.

Here are breweries, foundries, engineering works, agricultural machine works, and agricultural manure works, extensive corn mills, numerous windmills for grinding corn, and a fellmongery establishment.

The charities belonging to the town are numerous and valuable, and consist principally of legacies in land, which vary in amount from £1,000 and upwards yearly. By an Order of the Court of Chancery, dated 8th March, 1851, these charities were consolidated, and were appropriated as follows :—£45 annually to the master of the Grammar school for teaching 12 scholars, and £4 extra for each additional foundation scholar ; £100 yearly to the National schoolmaster, and £50 to each of the schoolmistresses ; £80 for apprenticing four poor native boys ; £20 to two poor decayed housekeepers, settled inhabitants, who have not received parochial relief ; £55 to eight aged men or women residing in the almshouses ; £25 in the purchase of heifers or young cows, to be distributed on Easter Monday in each year among poor housekeepers not receiving, or having within

three years previously received, parochial relief, and occupying not exceeding 20 acres of land; and £52 distributed among the poor on the feast days of St. Thomas and St. John in gifts of money, clothes, bread, coals and bibles, prayer-books, and other religious works; the remainder being expended in books and firing for schools, subscription to Sunday school, insurances, repairs, and sundry other expenses. Recently, under the Endowed Schools Act, a new Body of 14 "Governors" has been appointed, and the appropriation of the charities are considerably altered and varied.

In 1730 three urns, full of burnt bones and some small Roman coins, were dug up in a place called Robin Good-fellow's lane, near this town.

The country round March is flat, and the land, which is mostly under tillage, yields heavy crops of good wheat, oats and potatoes. The land, for the purpose of effecting a drainage, is divided into six districts, comprising in all about 20,000 acres; and, under a good system, with the help of steam engines, much land has been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. Within the past three years the Fen droveways within the fourth and fifth drainage districts have been converted into gravel roads, at the expense of the owners and occupiers, and it is contemplated to carry out similar improvements in some of the other districts within the parish.

The area is 19,141 acres; rateable value, £44,561; gross estimated rental, £55,732; and the population in 1871 was 5,854, of which 1,017 are in St. Wendreda parish.

NORWOOD and March Chain lie to the north; Hobbs Lot, Granford, and White Moore to the north-west; Burrow Moor to the south-west; Eusimoor and Binnimoor to the east; Ranson Moor and Linwood to the south.

MELBOURN is a parish and large village, 1 mile south from Meldreth station, 3 miles north-east from Royston, and 41 from London, in the hundred of Armingford, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Shingay, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, situated on the road from London to Cambridge: the village is lighted

with gas, the works being situate here. The church of All Saints is a handsome building of the fourteenth century, and has a chancel, nave, aisles, south transept, and south porch: there are several monuments, and a memorial window to the Hitch family, who have been owners and occupiers of land in the county for upwards of three hundred years: in 1858 an organ was given to the church. The register dates from the year 1558. The living is a vicarage, yearly value about £250, with residence and 37 acres of glebe, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. James Hamilton, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge. There is a school for boys and girls on the Lancasterian principle, endowed with £77 yearly, and an infant school. A handsome Independent chapel was erected in 1866, at a cost of £2,500, the site for the building being given by the Rev. A. C. Wright, the then minister: it is capable of seating 800 persons: the old chapel is retained for the Sunday schools and public meetings. The Baptist chapel was restored in 1868. Property was left by William Ayloff, esq., also by John Trigge, esq., for teaching the children of this parish. There is a Police station, where the magistrates hold petty sessions monthly. Richard William Hitch, esq., and the Dean and Chapter of Ely, who are lords of the manors, John Edward Fordham, esq., J.P., Wortham Hitch, esq., and St. Peter's and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, are the principal landowners. The soil is clayey, sandy and clunchy, and the subsoil, clay, gravel and clunch. The chief crops are wheat, barley, beans and peas. The area is 4,688 acres; rateable value, £8,263 11s. 6d.; the population in 1871 was 1,759.

MELDRETH is a parish and station on the Hitchin and Cambridge line of the Great Northern railway, 4 miles north-by-east from Royston, 9½ south-west from Cambridge and 42 from London, on a branch of the river Rhee, in the hundred of Armingford, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Shingay, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely: the parish is supplied with gas from the works at Melbourn. The church of the Holy Trinity has a

chancel, nave, aisles, south porch and embattled tower, which contains 4 bells: it was restored in 1842, and contains a monument to George Pike, esq., and a family vault of the Mortlock family: a small stained window has been placed in the chancel by the vicar, the Rev. E. W. Cory, to the memory of his mother. The register dates from the middle of the sixteenth century. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £224, with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. Edward William Cory, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The Independents and Wesleyans have each their respective places of worship. Charities producing £12 yearly are distributed in fuel. Richard William Hitch, esq., is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are the Dean and Chapter of Ely, Christ's College, Cambridge, the Rev. A. C. Wright, and Mrs. Agnes Egg. The soil is strong clay; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, beans and peas. The area is 2,000 acres; rateable value, £5,766 9s. 9d.; the population in 1871 was 757.

MEPAL is a village and parish, in the Isle of Ely, 7 miles west from that place, 4 south-east from Chatteris, and a mile and a half north from Sutton station, in the hundred of South Witchford, Ely union and county court district, rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese (Ely). The Hundred Foot river, which is navigable from Bedford to Lynn, runs through the village, and forms an important means of communication. The church of St. Mary in 1850 was restored, in the Early English (the florid) style: it has a chancel, nave, north aisle, and 1 bell. The register dates from the year 1659. The living is a rectory, yearly value £280, with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. Andrew Gatenby, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a National school. The charities are £22 yearly. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor. The principal landowners are John William Owen Vipan, esq., and the trustees of the late William Cole, esq. The soil is clay, with loam; subsoil, clay. The

chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,441 acres; rateable value, £3,190 ls. Od.; the population in 1871 was 397.

MILTON is a parish and village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east from Cambridge station, 61 from London, in the hundred of Northstow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, situated on the road from Cambridge to Ely, and on the river Cam. The church of All Saints is a very old structure of rubble and stone, in the Decorated Gothic style: it has chancel, nave, aisles, tower with 3 bells, porch and organ: the north aisle, which was pulled down 80 years ago, has been rebuilt, at the expense of the rector, assisted by contributions: in the church is a fine marble monument by Flaxman, to Mrs. Knight, date 1800, also one to a member of the same family by Chantrey. The register dates from the middle of the seventeenth century. The living was formerly a sinecure, but is now a consolidated rectory, yearly value about £620, with residence (tithes commuted in 1800), in the gift of King's College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. John Chapman, M.A., of that college. Here is a National school. The Baptists have a chapel here. There are charities producing about £120 yearly: the Charity Commissioners have made a new scheme, with fresh trustees, by which two parts are for the poor, one to the surveyors of highways, and one to the church. John Percy Baumgartner, esq., is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are King's and Pembroke Colleges, Cambridge, the Rev. C. W. Giles, D.D., Professor Babington, and Thomas Gunnell, esq. The soil is stiff, in places light; subsoil, clay and gravel. The crops are wheat, barley, peas, beans, potatoes and turnips. The area is 1,378 acres; rateable value, £3,411; the population in 1871 was 756.

NEWMARKET.

NEWMARKET is a market and union town, and railway station, head of a county court district, and a polling-place

for the county of Cambridge : it is divided into two parishes, All Saints and St. Mary's : the former is in Cheveley hundred, Cambridge, and St. Mary's is in Lackford hundred, Suffolk—the High street dividing the two counties—on a railway having connection with the Cambridge and Bury stations, distant from London 60 miles, and 12 east from Cambridge, in the rural deanery of Fordham, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely.

The town is governed by a Local Board of Health, which comprises All Saints and St. Mary's parishes, part of Wood Ditton, and part of Exning (Suffolk).

There are two parish churches. St. Mary's is a Gothic stone building, and has been thoroughly restored : during the progress of the work a piscina was discovered in the south wall in the chancel, which has been restored, and is similar to the one in Beverley, Yorkshire ; it dates as far back as Henry III. The register dates from the reign of Charles II. The living is a discharged rectory, yearly value £375, in the gift of the Duke of Rutland, and held by the Rev. John Denman, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

All Saints church is an ancient stone structure, in the Perpendicular style, and consists of chancel and nave, with square tower containing 5 bells. The register dates from the reign of Charles I. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £215, with good residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich, and held by the Rev. Thomas Romaine Govett, of Hertford College, Oxford. The church is old, and greatly needs repair, and is also too small for the growing wants of the population : a new edifice is about being erected, by subscription, as a memorial to the late Lord George Manners, who represented the county of Cambridge and Isle of Ely in Parliament for 20 years.

There are chapels for Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents. The Independent chapel is a handsome Gothic structure, erected in 1863, at a cost of upwards of £2,000 : it is built on the site of the old palace of Charles II. : the pulpit and sittings are of oak, and were made from the timber of the old building.

The Cemetery is situated on elevated ground, at the west

end of High street, near the race course: it includes an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land: there are two mortuary chapels.

There are several small charities of about £12 yearly value, left by different persons, which are yearly shared amongst the poor on St. Thomas' Day.

The Police Station, situated near the Railway station, is a brick building, erected in the year 1856. The magistrates hold here a court of petty sessions every Tuesday, except during the racing season.

The Union comprises the following parishes:—Ashley-cum-Silverley, Bottisham, Brinkley, Borough Green, Burwell, Cheveley, Chippenham, Dalham (Suffolk), Dullingham, Exning (Suffolk), Fordham, Gazeley (Suffolk), Isleham, Kennett, Kirtling, Landwade, Lidgate (Suffolk), Moulton (Suffolk), Newmarket All Saints, Newmarket St. Mary (Suffolk), Ousden (Suffolk), Snailwell, Soham, Stetchworth, Swaffham Bulbeck, Swaffham Prior, Westley Waterless, Wicken and Wood Ditton. The guardians meet every Tuesday at the Union Workhouse, which is in Exning, Suffolk.

The County Court is held here every two months, and comprises within its jurisdiction the following places, viz.:—Ashley, Borough Green, Bottisham, Bottisham Lode, Bottisham Fen, Brinkley, Burwell, Burwell Reach, Carlton, Cheveley, Chippenham, Dalham (Suffolk), Dullingham, Exning (Suffolk), Gazeley (Suffolk), Kennett, Kirtling, Landwade, Lidgate (Suffolk), Moulton (Suffolk), Newmarket, Ousden (Suffolk), Snailwell, Stetchworth, Swaffham Bulbeck, Swaffham Prior, Swaffham Fen, Swaffham Reach, Westley, Weston Colville, West Wrattling and Wood Ditton.

The Newmarket Petty Sessional Division (Cambridgeshire) comprises the parishes of Ashley, Borough Green, Brinkley, Burwell, Cheveley, Chippenham, Dullingham, Fordham, Isleham, Kennet, Kirtling, Landwade, Newmarket All Saints', Snailwell, Soham, Stetchworth, Westley, Wicken, Wood Ditton, and the following in Suffolk:—Cowlinge, Dalham, Exning, Gazeley, Kentford, Lidgate, Moulton, Newmarket St. Mary, Ousden.

A corn market is held here. The market day is Tuesday: the fairs are Whit Tuesday for stock, and Hollymas fair, in November, for stock and pleasure.

In the town is a common sewer, constructed by order of Charles II., now under the jurisdiction of the Local Board of Health: there are the remains of a palace, which was much improved by Charles II.; the site is now principally occupied by the Independent Chapel. Here is also a house which was occupied by Nell Gwynn, and another built by the celebrated Duke of Queensberry.

Newmarket is celebrated for its races, racecourse, and racing and training establishments, which are frequented from all parts of the country and the Continent: the course adjoins the town, and extends to about 3 miles westward: there are generally about 1,000 horses in training on the Downs, where there is a remarkable ditch, called the Devil's Ditch, 4 or 5 miles long, and consisting of a deep ditch and mound, with a slope of 52 feet on the south-west side and 26 feet on the north-east side, the works being 100 feet in breadth. Newmarket is the chief seat of the Jockey Club. The chief training establishments are those of the Prince de Soltykoff, Duke of Hamilton, Lords Falmouth and Calthorpe, Prince Bathyanny and Count F. De Lagrange, Sir Anthony Rothschild, Admiral Rous, Capt. Machell, F. Barne, H. Savile, H. Chaplin, Duke of St. Albans, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Roselyn, Lord Strafford, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Aylesford, Honorable F. W. Fitzwilliam, Honorable C. W. Fitzwilliam, Sir John Astley, Sir W. Lethbridge, Sir G. Chetwynd, Sir R. Peel, Gen. Peel, Col. Carleton, Sir R. W. Bulkeley, General Wood, J. H. Holdsworth, esq., and others.

The population of All Saints in 1871 was 1,304, and of St. Mary's, 2,368; the area is, of the former, 320 acres; rateable value, £6,365; and of the latter, 250 acres; rateable value, £10,010; the population of the Local Board District in 1871 was 4,534.

NEWTON (near Cambridge) is a parish, on the Barkway high road between Cambridge and London, 6 miles south

from Cambridge, a mile and a half south-east from Harston railway station, and 54 miles from London, in the hundred of Thriplow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Margaret is in the Early English style, and has a chancel, nave, transepts, and square castellated tower containing 3 bells: it was restored in 1851: there is a handsome stained east window, also one in the south transept. The register dates from the year 1813. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Hauxton, joint yearly value £236, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. George Williams, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Here is a public school, endowed by the late Christopher Pemberton, esq., of Cambridge. There is an obelisk in this parish, in memory of Gregory Wale, esq., of Little Shelford, dated 1739. The Dean and Chapter of Ely are lords of the manor and principal landowners. The soil is chalky; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 984 acres; rateable value, £1,665; and the population in 1871 was 218.

NEWTON (near Wisbech) is a parish and picturesque village in the Isle of Ely, situated on the Norfolk border of the county, 4 miles north from Wisbech Great Eastern station, 3 miles north from Wisbech Midland station, and 92 from London, in Wisbech hundred, union and county court district, rural deanery of Wisbech, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese (Ely). The church of St. James is about 500 years old: the tower, porch, and aisles are of good Decorated character: the nave has five drop arches with circular piers and square capitals, and Perpendicular clerestory windows: the chancel is Perpendicular: there is a piscina in the south aisle, and another in the north aisle: there are several ancient sepulchral slabs, and an old font: the east window, and also one of the north and south windows in the chancel, are of stained glass, and are handsome. The register dates from the year 1685. The living is a rectory, yearly value £1,400, with residence, and including 365 acres of glebe land, in the gift

of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. A school for the poorer villagers was erected at the sole expense of the Rev. Dr. Corrie, who also provides a schoolmistress. There are chapels for the Free Methodists and Primitive Methodists, both erected in 1868. Here are almshouses for four poor widows, unendowed, let at a nominal rate. Francis and Edward Hugh Jackson, esqrs., are lords of the manor; and Messrs. S. West and trustees of Richard Young, J.P., are chief landowners. The soil is loam; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats, beans and peas. The area is 3,056 acres; rateable value, £5,551; the population in 1871 was 462.

FITTON END is partly in this parish and partly in that of Leverington.

OAKINGTON is a parish and village, and station on the St. Ives and Cambridge line of the Great Eastern railway, 64½ miles from London, and 7 north-west from Cambridge, in the hundred of Northstow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely: the true name is Hockington, being named after the Hocings, one of the royal tribes of Frisia, whose place of settlement in England has, through the change of spelling, been hitherto lost. The church of St. Andrew is a large stone edifice, which was repaired in 1850: it comprises a chancel, nave, aisles, and square embattled tower containing 4 bells; there is also a very ancient stone font: three massive stone coffin lids, supposed to date from 1350, were found under the ancient reading-desk. The register dates from the year 1561. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £199, with residence, in the gift of Queens' College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. William George Searle, M.A., late fellow of that college. Here is a mixed school for boys and girls; also a Sunday school. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. The chief landowners are Queens' College, Cambridge, who are lords of the manor, H. J. Adeane, esq., John Linton, esq., William Linton, esq., and Robert Morris,

esq. The soil is stiff loam, and the subsoil clay. Wheat barley, beans, peas, potatoes and turnips are the chief crops. The acreage of the entire parish is 1,757; rateable value, £3,138; the population in 1871 was 605.

WESTWICK is a hamlet, half a mile north-east, in the hundred and union of Chesterton. The area is 270 acres, and the population in 1871 was 81.

ORWELL is a parish, adjacent to a Roman road, 3 miles north-west from Shepreth railway station, 53 from London, 8 south-west from Cambridge, and about 7 north from Royston, in the hundred of Wetherley, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew is an ancient edifice, and has a nave in the Early English style, fine old Perpendicular chancel, aisles, south porch, tower with 5 bells, and a clock: in the chancel is an effigy of Dr. Jeremiah Radcliffe, one of the translators of the Bible in 1611; he was buried in the chancel, March 4th, 1625. The register dates from the year 1560. The living is a rectory, yearly value about £500, with residence, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Henry Carr Archdale Tayler, M.A., of that college. In 1853 a handsome school-house was erected on the site of the old one, which serves also for the Sunday school; there is also a school for boys and girls, endowed by one Dr. John Colbatch, a former vicar: the income is £86, with £15 yearly for apprenticing, arising from the rent of two farms in Bedfordshire, of 120 acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship here. The Rev. Richard Bendyshe, who is lessee of the manor of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Edward Prime, esq., are the principal landowners. The soil is clayey and chalky, and the subsoil clay, gault, and limestone. The crops are wheat, barley, beans and peas. The acreage is 2,058; rateable value, £3,668; the population in 1871 was 801.

WILMOTTS DOWN lies north-east, and Hoback half a mile south-west.

OUTWELL is a parish, mostly in Norfolk. See Post Office Directory of that county.

OVER is a large parish, near the navigable Ouse, and within 1 mile north of the Swavesey station on the Great Eastern railway, 67 miles from London, 5 east from St. Ives, and 9 north-west from Cambridge, in the hundred of Papworth, union of St. Ives, county court district of Huntingdon, Chesterton rural deanery, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is a handsome structure, and has undergone considerable repairs; the whole of the north aisle has been rebuilt, and the church re-seated: the tower and spire were repaired in 1864, at a cost of £600, defrayed by the church fund. The register dates from the year 1577. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £200 net, with residence, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. William Dixon, M.A., of that college. There is a National and a Sunday school; also a British school. Here are chapels for Baptists and Primitive Methodists. £420 yearly, derived from the town lands, is applied to various purposes; Kirby's charity, of £22 yearly, is divided between the school and the poor; Wade's, of £5 yearly, is for bread. Ebenezer Foster, esq., is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are Trinity and Jesus colleges, Cambridge, Robert C. Taylor and Edward Humphreys, esqrs., Rev. F. Shaw, and the trustees of Over. The soil is a strong clay; subsoil, gravel and clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats, beans and garden produce. The acreage is 3,700; rateable value, £8,389; the population in 1871 was 1,155.

PAMPISFORD is a village and parish, with a station on the Great Eastern railway, 50 miles from London, 8 south from Cambridge, and 5 west from Linton, in the hundred of Chilford, union of Linton, county court district of Saffron Walden, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. John the Baptist, which is surrounded by fine elms, has chancel, nave and north aisle, square Decorated tower, with elegant

tower arch, spire, and 4 bells and clock, and has been restored, under the superintendence of P. C. Hardwick, esq. : it contains some very good pillars in the Transition between Norman and Early English : the font is Norman, and there is a very interesting Early Norman doorway, approached by a handsome wooden porch, erected when the church was restored : the rood-screen is in good preservation. The register dates from about the year 1600. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £90, with residence, in the gift of E. J. Mortlock, esq., of Abington Hall, and held by the Rev. John Travis Lockwood, diocesan inspector of schools. There is a large school, with apartments for the mistress, built and supported by W. Parker Hamond, esq., J.P., who is lord of the manor and owner of most of the parish. There were formerly two manors here, which appear to have been united prior to the reign of James I., when the manor was the property of the Marsh family ; it came to the Parker family in 1704, by a marriage with the heiress of the Parkers, and shortly afterwards passed into the family of Sir William Hamond, from whom the present owner is descended. Pampisford Hall, the seat of William Parker Hamond, esq., J.P., is situated about a mile from the village, and is a substantial brick edifice, lately remodelled from designs by G. Goldie, esq. : from the entrance hall, which has an encaustic floor and beautifully carved oak staircase, the dining-room and library are reached ; the former has an elaborately designed oak fire-place, and massive side-board of oak, the produce of Mr. Parker Hamond's estate at Haling Park, in Surrey, and two fine portraits by Gainsborough ; the latter contains a large collection of standard authors, which every year receives additions ; the drawing-room, looking south, is a cheerful, handsome room ; extensive decorations, in the domestic Italian style, are now being executed ; the Elizabethan ceiling of the dining-room is especially worth notice, as are also those of the library and ante-room ; from the ante-room, with a fine collection of china, minerals, and fossils, we step into the private flower gardens ; the woods and grounds have been much improved and altered, from designs of R. Marneck, esq. ; a new

approach has been made from the village past the mansion to the Newmarket road, near the station, ending in what will be a magnificent avenue of cedars and oak; to the north and east fine belts of trees have been planted for ornament and shelter; some hundred cedars have been planted, and judging from existing specimens of forty years' growth, bid fair to become a feature in the landscape. A magnificent collection of conifers has been formed, from the common Scotch fir to the latest arrivals from Japan, China, Mexico, and California; there is also a rich collection of Austrian, Pyrenean, and other species: to the south of the mansion is a chaste Italian flower garden, from Mr. Marnock's design; as a background stand some fine cedars, intermixed with fine plants of American and Chinese arbor vitæ; from this point there is a charming peep of the village embosomed in fine elms; on the south side, running east and west, is an example of a British dyke, in excellent preservation, traced more than a mile in length; luxuriant yew, box, and fine beech trees, serve to make this a charming retreat, and without altering the character of the fine remains, it is intended by judicious additions to the planting to add still further to its interest: at the upper or eastern end the ditch is crossed by the abandoned Chesterford and Newmarket railway; still southward is the new park, bounded by other plantations and groups of trees; the kitchen garden is enclosed by a red brick wall, covered with choice fruit trees; a thriving rose garden extends down its centre, and open gates at each end give a pretty view of an orchard and new bulb garden: the whole establishment is well supplied with water, raised by means of a steam engine. The soil is gravelly, and the subsoil gravel and chalk. The crops are wheat, barley and a little oats. The area is 1,500 acres; rateable value, £1,855; the population in 1871 was 355.

PAPWORTH ST. AGNES is a parish, about 8 miles north-east from St. Neots station, 54½ from London, 5 south-east from Huntingdon, and about 14 west from Cambridge, in the hundreds of Papworth and Toseland,

union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Huntingdon, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, situated on the borders of, and partly in, Huntingdonshire. The church of St. John the Baptist is an ancient stone building: the square tower was rebuilt in 1848, and the chancel and nave in 1854, in the Decorated style, by the late rector, the Rev. H. J. Sperling: there is a handsome three-light east window, the subjects being the "Birth," "Burial," and "Resurrection" of The Saviour: the tower contains 2 bells: the nave contains some good tracery, and some stained memorial windows of the Sperling family. The register dates from the year 1570. The living is a rectory, yearly value about £400, in the gift of A. Sperling, esq., J.P., and held by the Rev. Frederick Hayne Sperling, M.A.; of Trinity College, Cambridge; and the Rev. John James Fawcett Neville-Rolfe is the curate in charge. Here is a parochial school. The manor of Russells, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of King John, to a family of that name, from which it passed successively to the families of Papworth and Mallory, and is now the property of Arthur Sperling, esq., who is the sole landowner. The soil is heavy clay; subsoil, blue gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,302 acres, 476 in Hunts; rateable value, £1,535; the population in 1871 was 155, of which 36 are in Hunts.

PAPWORTH ST. EVERARD is a parish, 6½ miles south-east from Huntingdon, and 7 north-east from St. Neots, in the hundred of Papworth, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, situated on the road to Huntingdon, and on the borders of Huntingdonshire. The church of St. Peter is an ancient stone building, and was restored in 1851: it consists of chancel, nave, and small bell-cot with 1 bell, and is partially covered with ivy. The register dates from the year 1695. The living is a discharged rectory, yearly value £200, with residence, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. James Law Challis, M.A., of that college. A school, with

house for the mistress, was erected here by the late W. H. Cheere, esq., of Papworth Hall. Robert Cheere, esq., J.P., who is lord of the manor, and Colonel the Hon. O. Duncombe, are the principal landowners. The soil is clay; subsoil, blue gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 1,091 acres; rateable value, £1,325; the population in 1871 was 137.

PARSON DROVE, 6 miles south-west from Wisbech, and 2½ north from Murrow Railway station, is an ecclesiastical parish formed in 1870 from the civil parish of Leverington, in the hundred of Wisbech, Wisbech union and county court district, rural deanery of Wisbech, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese (Ely). The church of St. John the Baptist dates from a period shortly anteceding the Reformation: it is in the Early English style, having chancel, nave, aisles, and square tower with 5 bells. The register dates from the year 1651. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £400, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Frederick Jackson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. This parish shares one-third of the interest of £50, left by Mrs. Beard, A.D. 1605, Wisbech St. Mary having two-thirds. There is no manor: the principal landowners are Lady Mary Arnold, Fitzalan Howard, esq., Thomas Johnson, esq., and Rev. Frederick Jackson, M.A. The soil is rich loam; subsoil, clay and silt. The chief crops are wheat, oats, beans and woad. The area is 523 acres; rateable value, £7,392; the population in 1871 was, of the chapelry, 868, and of the ecclesiastical parish, 191.

Part of the hamlet of **MURROW** is in Parson Drove chapelry.

PRICKWILLOW is a hamlet, in Holy Trinity parish, Ely, and county court district of Ely, 4 miles north-east from Ely station, and 4 south from Littleport, situated on the river Ouse. Here is a steam-pumping engine to drain the fens. A chapel of ease, St. Peter's, in connection with Trinity church, Ely, was erected in 1866, of brick and flint:

it consists of apse, nave, and transepts, surmounted by a light spire, covered with oak shingles, and containing 1 bell: here is also a National school, built in the year 1863, by the Dean and Chapter of Ely and the inhabitants. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists. The land, which is all fen, is chiefly arable. The population is about 1,000.

RAMPTON is a parish, 2 miles north-east from Long Stanton station, 67 from London, and 7 north from Cambridge, in the hundred of Northstow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints is a small Gothic rubble building, with the roof partly thatched: it has a chancel, nave, south aisle, tower with 2 bells, and south porch, and contains a monument to a former lord of this place: the roof of the nave has been opened, shewing the timber, which is very fine English oak. The register dates from the year 1678. The living is a rectory, yearly value £342, with residence, and including 28 acres of glebe land, in the gift of, and held by, the Rev. Francis Strolg, B.A., of New Inn Hall, Oxford. A School Board was formed in 1873: the old school has been transferred to the Board, and repaired. Here is a Baptist chapel. The poor have the benefit of a few charities, amounting to about £36 yearly. Osmond Barnard, esq., is lord of the manor, and Charles Edward Ivatt, esq., is chief landowner. The soil is very heavy; subsoil, blue clay. The land is in excellent cultivation, producing good crops of wheat, barley, beans and peas. The area is 1,312 acres; rateable value, £2,239; and the population in 1871 was 256.

REACH (RECHE, or RUIN REACH) is a hamlet in the parishes of Swaffham Prior and Burwell, 1 mile north from Swaffham Prior, 6 miles north-west from Newmarket, partly in Staploe and partly in Staine hundreds, and in the union and county court district of Newmarket. A school-church, named the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1860, on the site of a ruined chapel, of which the east end still re-

mains: the chapel is served from Swaffham Prior. There is a mixed National school for boys and girls. An Independent chapel has been erected here. The population in 1871 was, 83 in Burwell parish, and 353 in Swaffham Prior parish.

ROYSTON is a market and union town, and polling-place for the county of Cambridge; it is principally in Hertfordshire, in the Directory of which county full particulars will be found.

SAWSTON is a large parish and town, formerly having a market, an indication of which are the remains of a pillar of the late market cross standing in the centre of the place: it is on the river Cam, and on the road from London to Cambridge; from the latter place it is 7 miles south, 6 north-west from Linton, and 7 north-west from Saffron Walden, 1 mile north from the Whittlesford station on the Cambridge line, and 52 from London, in the hundred of Whittlesford, union of Linton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary, which has recently been restored, is in the Early English style, has chancel, nave, aisles and porch, with square tower and small spire: there are several monuments and brasses to the Huntingdon and Huddleston families, dating from the sixteenth century. The register dates from the sixteenth century, but the early entries are much obliterated. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £206, in the gift of James W. Gosling, esq., and held by the Rev. Edwin Swann Daniel, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Service is performed at a Roman Catholic chapel on the estate of Ferdinand Huddleston, esq., in this parish. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. The school and school-house were enlarged in 1866, chiefly at the expense of Edward Towgood, esq.: the school is now capable of accommodating 150 children. Here are almshouses, called Huntingdon's, for eight poor men and women. Huntingdon's Charity, producing £128 yearly, is applied in distributing coals to the poor. Messrs.

Towgood and Son have an extensive paper mill, employing 400 hands, and leather dressing is also carried on here, and gasworks have recently been erected. Ferdinand Huddleston, esq., who is lord of the manor, Edward Towgood, esq., and James W. Gosling, esq., are the landowners. The soil is chalky; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 1,771A. 2R. 31P.; rateable value, £3,213 2s. 7d.; and the population in 1861 was 1,363, and in 1871 was 1,729.

GREAT SHELFORD is a parish, and station on the London and Cambridge railway, situated on the river Cam, 54½ miles from London, and about 4 south-by-east from Cambridge in the hundred of Thriplow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of The Virgin Mary was erected in 1387, at the sole cost of the Rev. Thomas Patesle, the then vicar, who is buried in the chancel; it is a brick and clunch building, in the Perpendicular style, with octagonal tower, and small spire: it has chancel, nave, with five Pointed arches, clerestory windows, porch, aisles, all covered with lead: it contains an organ, handsome screen, and curiously carved pulpit of the Cromwellian period, and two piscinæ in excellent preservation: at the beginning of the present century the tower suffered very much from a violent storm, which threw down a spire of 45 feet, and in 1798 the south-west angle of the tower, with buttresses and side-wall, fell to the ground: the church has been reseated and the interior restored: the porch has a room over it, to which there is no entrance, the door having been blocked up when the tower was rebuilt. The register dates from the year 1557. The living is a discharged vicarage, yearly value £85 (£65 of which is given from Queen Anne's Bounty), with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Alexander Thomas Crisford, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Jesus College, Cambridge, are the lay impropriators, and hold a farm of

493A. 2R. 32P. as a composition for great and small tithes. There is a National school, and a British school for boys and girls. The Baptists have a place of worship, which was rebuilt in 1856, at a cost of £1,000, raised by voluntary contributions: it is of brick, in the Norman and Early English styles: it has an organ, and open timber roof. Mr. Josiah Living has extensive steam and water flour mills here. In this parish are nine contiguous wells, which supply the town of Cambridge with water. The poor have £65 yearly for fuel. The Master and Fellows of Caius College are lords of the manor. There are also two smaller manors, held by St. John's College and Mrs. de Fréville. The principal landowners are Jesus College, Caius College, St. John's College, Mrs. de Fréville, Henry Hurrell esq., Mrs. Headley, and Peter Grain, esq. The soil is clay and chalky; subsoil, clay and chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 1,900 acres; rateable value, £5,948; the population in 1871 was 1,005.

LITTLE SHELFORD is a parish, 5 miles south-by-east from Cambridge, and about half-a-mile from Shelford railway station, in the hundred of Thriplow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely, situated on the Cam. The church of All Saints, an old stone building in the decorated style, has a chancel, nave, long mortuary chapel, tower with 5 bells, porch, and organ. The register dates from about the year 1670. The living is a rectory, yearly value £400, with residence and 7 acres of glebe, in the gift of Mr. James Edmund Law, and held by the Rev. James Edmund Law, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. The Independents have a chapel here. The charities are £4 6s. 8d. yearly. Mr. James Edmund Law, who is lord of the manor, Mrs. Wale, Col. R. G. Wale, and Thomas John Ficklin, esq., are the principal landowners. Shelford Hall is the seat of Colonel Robert Gregory Wale, J.P., colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia and University Volunteers: the late Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., resided

here: the Wale family is frequently mentioned in the history of this and adjoining counties. Sir Thomas Wale was created K.G. by Edward III. in 1352, being the eighteenth knight in the first creation of that order: a protection was given under the hand of General Fairfax, to Thomas Wale, esq., Little Bardfield, in 1688: there is an obelisk in the adjoining parish of Newton, to Gregory Wale, esq., 1739. The soil is gravelly and chalky; the subsoil, gravel and clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 1,200 acres; rateable value, £2,587; the population in 1871 was 510.

SHEPRETH is a parish, and station on the Great Northern railway, 50 miles from London, 5 north-east from Royston, and 8 south-west from Cambridge, in the hundred of Wetherley, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Barton, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of All Saints is an ancient building of brick and stone, in the Early English style: it has chancel, nave, and low square tower, and was restored in 1870, at a cost of £1,000: it contains some monuments of the Laver family. The register dates from the year 1569. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £100, with small residence, in the gift of B. H. Wortham, esq., and held by the Rev. Biscoe Hale Wortham, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford. Biscoe Hill Wortham, esq., of Kneesworth Hall, is impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged to the nuns of Chatteris. There is a small Free school for boys and girls. The Independents have a chapel here. The charities are £19 yearly. There are four manors in the parish: the Shepreth manor, belonging to B. H. Wortham, esq.; Dockwra and Tyrrel manors, belonging to William Nash-Woodham, esq., and Wimbish-with-Foxton manor, belonging to John Ingle Ellis, esq.: the lords of the several manors are also the principal landowners. The soil is chalky, clayey, and gravelly; subsoil, clay and chalk. The chief crops are wheat and barley; oats, beans, and peas are also grown. The area is 1,269 acres; rateable value, £2,496 7s. 3d.; the population in 1871 was 376.

SHINGAY (or **SHENGY**) is a parish, which gives name to a rural deanery, about 6 miles north from Ashwell railway station, 7 north-west from Royston, and 45 from London, in the hundred of Armingford, union and county court district of Royston, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. There is neither church nor school in this parish; the inhabitants generally attend the church of the adjoining parish of Wendy, to which this parish is a chapelry. The Earl of Hardwicke is lord of the manor and the principal landowner. The soil is of a rich loamy character, and the subsoil clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley and beans. The area is 754 acres; rateable value, £980; the population in 1871 was 118.

SHUDY CAMPS is a village and parish, 4 miles south-east from Linton station, and 15 south-east from Cambridge, in the hundred of Chilford, union of Linton, county court district of Haverhill, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, situated on the borders of Suffolk. The church of St. Mary is a very ancient edifice, said to have been built about the year 1060: it has chancel, nave, and square tower containing 5 bells. The register dates from the year 1558. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £146, with residence, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. William Joy, M.A., of that college. Here is a small Parochial school for boys and girls. The charities are £21 yearly. Shudy Camps Park is the seat of Capt. Richard Prettyman Abthorpe: the park is well-wooded. M. F. Dayrell, esq., is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are the Rev. J. A. Frere, Major Raymond Inglis, and Mr. J. H. Frere. The soil is clay; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The parish contains 2,392 acres; rateable value, £2,956 17s. 6d.; the population in 1871 was 322.

SNAILWELL is a village and parish, distant from Newmarket station 3 miles north, and 68 from London, in the hundred of Staploe, Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Fordham, archdeaconry of Sud-

bury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Peter is an ancient structure, with a round Saxon tower, and has a chancel, nave, aisles, porch, and 2 bells. The register dates from the year 1629. The living is a rectory, yearly value £514, with residence, in the gift of John Tharp, esq., and held by the Rev. Augustus James Tharp, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge. John Tharp, esq., is lord of the manor and the principal landowner. The soil is various. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and roots. The area is 2,014 acres; rateable value, £2,681; the population in 1871 was 226.

SOHAM is a town and parish, head of a county court district, and a polling-place for the county, in Newmarket union, hundred of Staploe, rural deanery of Fordham, arch-deaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, distant from London 69 miles, 19 north-east from Cambridge, 8 north from Newmarket, and 6 south-east from Ely, the latter being the nearest railway station on the London and Lynn line. The town, which is long and straggling, has been much improved, and lighted with gas.

There is a navigable canal, called "The Lode," which joins the Ouse at Ely, for the transmission of coals, corn, and merchandise to Lynn and Cambridge.

The church of St. John the Baptist is an elegant structure, in the Transition style from Norman to Early English, and from its situation forms a very important feature in the appearance of the town: it is in the form of a cross: the old embattled tower contains a fine peal of bells, 10 in number: the western end is of a much later date, in the Perpendicular style: there is a window in the chancel, a very beautiful specimen of the Decorated style: it has nave, aisles, north and south porches, and contains a clock and organ. The registers commence from the earliest date of Elizabeth. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Barway annexed, joint yearly value £1,405 net, in the gift of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. John Cyprian Rust, M.A., formerly fellow of that college.

There is an endowed Free school for boys, dating from the

second year of James II., and a girls' school on the National system.

School Board schools have been erected at Town's end and Clay street.

The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels here.

There are several almshouses, granted by Thomas Peachey, in April, 1582, which are occupied by 16 or 17 widows and other poor and aged persons, to which a portion of the fen lands was allotted by the Commissioners of the Bedford Level in lieu of the common rights.

An annual cattle fair is held on the 9th of May, and a pleasure fair, or feast, is held on the Monday next before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and continues for three days.

A County Court is held here, which comprises within its jurisdiction the parishes of Fordham, Isleham, Soham with Barway, and Wicken.

There are several charities in this place, of which the following form the principal :—In 1674 Dr. Benjamin Laney, formerly Lord Bishop of Ely, bequeathed by deed 188A. 1R. 10P. of land in trust, for binding apprentices, children of the poor inhabitants of Ely and Soham, paying not more than £20 with each. Boys' School Charity, in trust, bearing date 1687, 116 acres of land, to bind apprentices, and an income for a schoolmaster; the vicar for the time being to be one of the trustees. The same trust, 3 acres of land, the moneys arising from which are applied to the repairing of "Rose Field Lane." George Goward, esq., by deed, in 1744, left 18 acres of land, called "Soham Cote Piece," £8 of the proceeds of which are given away annually in bread to the poor, and the remainder for charitable purposes to the parish of Lakenheath. Richard Bond, in trust, by deed, 1502, gave, in divers parts of Soham and Fordham, 22 acres and 22 poles for the repairs of the church and highways: also three tenements near the Free school; also other lands in Soham, 10A. 2R. 16P., for the benefit of the poor. Wright's Gift, about 1540, a copyhold, called "Brook Dam Close," 3 acres, for the repairs of the church. Tyler's Gift,

1630, a copyhold, part of "Brook Dam Close," consisting of 3 roods, for the benefit of the poor. A charity, called "Soham Church Rents," the donor not known; a rent-charge on land near Barway, and the like from an estate called "Lug Hill," amounting together to £1 13s. 4d., for the repairs of the church. Town Lot, or Allotment, set out in 1663 as 48 acres, but now let as 46A. 2R. 21P., for the benefit of the most impotent of the poor of Soham. Mrs. Cawthorne, by deed, 1750, left freehold lands in Soham, 4A. 2R.; 30s. to be paid yearly to the clerk of Barway chapel, the rest to the sick poor, communicants of the Church of England, not taking parish relief.

There are two clubs, viz., The Loyal Star of Charity Lodge (No. 3,710) of Odd Fellows, and the Loyal Ancient Order of Shepherds; the meetings of each are held at the Red Lion commercial inn.

William Dunn Gardner, esq., is lord of the manor.

The principal landowners are John Dobede, esq., J.P., John Dunn Gardner, esq., and William Dunn Gardner, esq.

The parish is extensive and important, reaching in one point to more than 9 miles in length. The fen, which covers 10,000 acres, is now, owing to the superior method of drainage, brought into a high state of cultivation: there was formerly a large mere or lake. There are many extensive orchards and gardens, and large quantities of fruit are yearly sent to London, Norwich, Liverpool, Newcastle, Bradford, Leeds and Manchester.

The area is 12,706 acres; rateable value, £27,013; and the population in 1871 was 4,283.

SOUTHEA-cum-MURROW is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1870 from the civil parishes of Leverington and St. Mary, Wisbech, in the Wisbech hundred, union and county court district, rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely).

MURROW is 7 miles south-west of Wisbech, and has stations on the Great Northern and Midland railways, situated on the old South Eau Bank.

SOUTHEA comprises a great portion of the hamlet of **PARSON DROVE**, and is 1 mile from the Murrow railway stations.

The church of **Corpus Christi**, at Murrow (erected in 1857), is a small brick structure, in the Early English style, and consists of small apse chancel and nave, with a bell turret at the west end containing 1 bell.

The church of **Emmanuel**, at Southea, was erected in 1873, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: it is a handsome brick structure, in the Early English style, and consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, with a bell turret and 1 bell: it is seated with open benches. The register at Murrow dates from the year 1858, and that for Southea from the year 1873. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £800, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Arthur Wellington Roper, B.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The Rev. Robert Thomas Le Ban Anketill, of St. Bees, is curate in sole charge of Murrow. A chapel was founded at Murrow about the second year of the reign of King Richard II., *temp.* 1379; it has long since been in decay: the site is known as Chapel hill. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel at Murrow, and chapels for Wesleyans and Free Methodists at Southea. A Church of England school was erected in 1868 at Murrow, and a school, under a school board, is opened at Southea, for the joint districts of Parson Drove and Southea. Bend's charity, for Southea, £132 yearly, partly in money for the poor, remainder for education of the children, and subscriptions to County Hospital. The principal landowners at Murrow are Thomas Gee, Daniel Johnson, and John Healey; and Fitzalan Howard, Thomas Johnson, and John Peck, at Southea. The soil is clay and stilt; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, beans and mustard. The population in 1871 was 1,178.

STANDGROUND is a parish, in Peterborough union, partly in this county, and partly in Huntingdonshire: in the Post Office Directory of the latter county full particulars will be found.

STAPLEFORD is a parish, near Shelford station, 55 miles from London, and about 4 south-south-east from Cambridge, crossed by the Northern and Eastern railway and the river Granta, in the hundred of Thriplow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew is an old stone and clunch building, in the Early English and Perpendicular styles, with chancel, nave with five arches, aisles, tower with spire, containing 5 bells, and a fine old porch: the arch separating the chancel from the body of the church is unusually narrow, and is a fine specimen of the Norman style: there are in the chancel three piscinæ, one of them a double one, in excellent preservation: there is a monumental brass, date 1617, to the Rev. William Lee, a former vicar: the church was restored and re-pewed in 1868, at a cost of £1,000, raised by subscription. The register dates from the year 1557. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £181, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. Charles Henry Thomas Wyer Daw, M.A., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. There is a National school, which was erected about 1847, but is now closed for want of funds. Gog-Magog Hills, a seat of the Duke of Leeds, is a plain old mansion in this parish, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from the village. The charities are £7 18s. yearly. The Dean and Chapter of Ely and the trustees of the late Mrs. Alex are lords of the manor. The principal landowners are the Dean and Chapter of Ely, the Duke of Leeds, Mr. Henry Collier, and Mr. William Heffer. The soil is chalky; subsoil, chalk. The crops are barley, wheat and oats. The area is 1,770 acres; rateable value, £2,637; the population in 1871 was 594.

STEEPLE MORDEN is a parish, situated on the borders of Hertfordshire, 3 miles north-west from Ashwell railway station, 43 from London, and 5 north-west from Royston, in the hundred of Armingford, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Shingay, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is now entirely restored: the cost was £2,500. The

register dates from the year 1675. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £735, with residence, in the gift of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford, and held by the Rev. Walter Bouchier, M.A., late fellow of that college. The town lands of 7 acres produce £10 yearly, for public uses. A school was erected in 1866, at a cost of £1,000: there are at present about 150 scholars. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The manor of Steeple Morden was formerly owned by the Fitzwalter family, but is now in the possession of the Earl of Hardwicke. The principal landowners are the Earl of Hardwicke, St. John's and Jesus colleges, Cambridge, and Herbert Fordham, esq. The soil is clay and gravel; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley and pease. The area is 3,767 acres; rateable value, £6,010 6s. 3d; the population in 1871 was 1,018.

NORTH BROOK END is 2 miles north-east.

STETCHWORTH is a village and parish, 3 miles south from Newmarket, and a mile and a half from the Dullingham station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, in the hundred of Radfield, union and county court district of Newmarket, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Peter is an ancient stone structure, having chancel, nave, and a tower in which are 5 bells: there is a very handsome monument to Lord Gorges, Baron of Dundalk, his wife Bridget, and their son Richard, whose figures are beautifully carved in marble; also a monument to Ashton Benyon, esq.: in the chancel is a stained window, erected in 1864 to the memory of several members of the Eaton family. The register dates from about the year 1580. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £220, with residence, in the gift of the trustees of the late Herbert Fitzroy Eaton, esq.; and held by the Rev. James Lukin, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford. Lord Gorges' charity of £33 yearly is for two old men and two old women, who each receive 2s. 6d. weekly. At the north end of the village is Stetchworth House, formerly the residence of the late Herbert Fitzroy Eaton, esq., his devisees are lords of the manor and principal landowners. There is

a Parochial school, which was built by public subscription. The soil is clay and chalk ; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 2,824 acres; rateable value, £3,825; the population in 1871 was 662.

STOW-cum-QUY is a parish, 5 miles east-north-east from Cambridge, in the hundred of Staine, union of Chester-ton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is an ancient structure, with square tower containing 5 bells: it consists of chancel, nave and aisles. The register dates from the year 1650. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £255, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Edward Ventris, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, who resides at Cambridge. Here is a school, supported by subscription, with the addition of the children's pence. The Wesleyans have a small chapel here. The charities are £14 yearly. Clement Francis, esq., is lord of the manor and the principal landowner. The soil is various. The chief crops are wheat, barley and roots. The area is 1,820 acres; rateable value, £2,968; the population in 1871 was 373.

STRETHAM (including **STRETHAM FEN** and the hamlet of **THETFORD**) is a parish, and station on the Ely, Haddenham and Sutton branch of the Great Eastern railway, in the Isle of Ely, situated 4 miles south-west from Ely, and 12 north from Cambridge, on the banks of the Cam, in the hundred of South Witchford, Ely union and county court district, and rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely): it is wholly an agricultural place. The houses here are small, most of them being modern, a fire having happened in May, 1844, when a great part of the place was burned. The church of St. James, which stands in the High street, is a fine old stone building, in the Decorated style of about the thirteenth century: it has a chancel, nave, aisles, lofty spire, with clock and 4 bells, and is now (1875) being thoroughly restored. The register dates

from the latter part of the sixteenth century. The living is a rectory, with the chapelry of Thetford annexed, yearly value £800, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Hugh Pigot, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford. Here is a Free school, supported by the rector and the children's pence. There are chapels for the Baptists and Wesleyans. There is a remarkable stone cross in the high road, near the church. Charities of £120 yearly value are distributed in fuel and clothing. Mrs. Marsh and Col. Willis are owners of the manor and chief landowners. The soil is stiff clay; the subsoil is clay. The crops are grain of all descriptions. The area of the civil parish is 5,310 acres; rateable value, £8,323 4s.; and the population in 1871 was 1,145.

Thetford is a hamlet, 2 miles north-east. The chapel, named St. George, is a stone building, of about the fourteenth century: in the year 1863 it was found necessary to remove the thatched roof, and pull down and rebuild the larger portion of the nave: it has been slightly enlarged, and a new porch added, care being taken to retain the original character of the building. Townsend's charity of £45 yearly is for fuel. The area is 1,630 acres; rateable value, £2,918 6s. 9d; and the population in 1871 was 317.

STUNTNEY is a chapelry, in the union, hundred and county court district of Ely, a mile and a half south-east from Ely station, and is a parish for ecclesiastical purposes, formed from Holy Trinity, Ely, civil parish. The church is now (1875) being rebuilt. The register dates from the year 1545. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £150, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. George Hall, M.A., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, minor canon of Ely. A National school was erected in 1864. William Harlock, esq., is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are John Brady, esq., M.P. for the county of Leitrim, and William Harlock, esq. The area is 2,597 acres; the population in 1871 was 323. There are a few good farms and one public-house, which, with a few cottages, comprise the place.

NORNEY is a hamlet 1 mile distant east, containing only three farm-houses and a few cottages.

SUTTON is a village, parish, and terminal station on the Ely, Haddenham and Sutton branch of the Great Eastern railway, in the Isle of Ely, 6 miles west from Ely, in the hundred of South Witchford, Ely union and county court district, and rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely); its inhabitants are mostly engaged in husbandry: it consists principally of one long street, and stands on an elevated point. St. Andrew's church is a spacious square stone building, with a fine tower, in the Perpendicular style, adorned with eight carved pinnacles, and surmounted by a conical spire: the nave of the church is spacious, and has twenty-six windows: the entrance is from the south, through a lofty Norman porch, with windows having stone mullions. The register commences about the year 1558. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £1,200, with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Frederick Octavius Spencer, M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge. A National school is supported by subscription by the Dean and Chapter of Ely, the vicar, and the inhabitants. There are one Baptist and one Wesleyan chapel. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor. The principal landowners are the Messrs. Vipan, T. Upsher, esq., and Neville Feary, esq. The soil is gravel; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 7,011 acres; rateable value, £11,698; the population in 1871, was 1,717.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK is a parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Six Mile Bottom station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ west from Newmarket, in the hundred of Staine, Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is an old Gothic stone building, and has chancel, nave, aisles, tower, porch, 6 fine-toned bells, and a handsome west arch supporting the tower: the west window has been opened,

throwing a considerable body of light into the church. The register commences in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The living is a vicarage, yearly value about £300, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. William Fleetwood, LL.B., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. Here is a National school, endowed with £20 yearly. Charities producing £96 yearly are distributed. Here are two manors: William Parker Hamond, esq., is the lord of the one, and Miss Chambers is the lady of the other. The principal landowners are W. Parker Hamond, esq., the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and Downing College. The soil is clay; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and turnips. The area is 3,000 acres; rateable value, £6,101; the population in 1871 was 912.

SWAFFHAM PRIOR is a village and parish, 5 miles west from Newmarket, in the hundred of Staine, Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely: it is remarkable for its two churches, both standing in one churchyard. The church of St. Mary is now in ruins, but forms an exceedingly picturesque object, and the octagonal tower is an interesting relic of Norman and Early English architecture. The church of St. Cyriac is a handsome Gothic stone building, and has a chancel, nave, transept, and tower with 6 bells: it has been restored and beautified. The register dates from the year 1559. The living consists of the consolidated vicarages of St. Mary and St. Cyriac, yearly value £500, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Ely alternately, and held by the Rev. Thomas Preston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. The famous Puritan, Dr. Edmund Calamy the elder, held the living from 1625 to 1631. There are National schools for boys and girls; also a reading-room, erected in memory of the late Miss Marianne Allix. An Independent chapel was built in 1862. Charities, producing £100 yearly, are appropriated partly to the school and partly to the poor. The principal landowners are Charles Peter Allix, esq.,

Dean and Chapter of Ely, and Queens' College, Cambridge. The soil is loamy ; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, turnips and mustard seed. The area is 5,297 acres ; rateable value, £7,869 ; the population in 1871 was 1,369, including part of the ancient Saxon hamlet of REACH, at the western end of the Devil's Dyke.

SWAVESEY is a large parish and village, and station on the Cambridge and Huntingdon branch of the Great Eastern railway, 69 miles from London, $11\frac{1}{2}$ north-west from Cambridge, 4 south-east from St. Ives, and 9 south-east from Huntingdon, in the hundred of Papworth, union of St. Ives, county court district of Huntingdon, rural deanery of Bourne, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew, which is very old, originally belonged to a priory founded at Swavesey in the time of Edward the Confessor : it has chancel with chancel aisles, nave, aisles, tower with 6 bells, and porch : in 1867 the church was beautifully restored, principally at the expense of the Hon. Mrs. Ryder : it contains a marble monument to the Cutts family. The baptismal register dates from 1576 ; that for marriages and burials from 1613. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £428, with residence, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Henry Isaac Sharpe, M.A., of that college. A National school was built in 1842, and is partly supported by subscriptions and small weekly payments from the parents of the children ; and a Sunday school is held in the school-room. Here are two chapels for Baptists, and one for Unitarians. In 1868 a new Baptist chapel was built (on the site of the old one) by subscriptions, at a cost of about £850 ; it is a brick building, and is calculated to hold about 450 persons. Charities to the amount of £150 are distributed to the poor yearly in fuel. A market and fair were held here formerly, but have long since been obsolete. The Hon. Mrs. Ryder, who is lady of the manor, Trinity and Clare colleges, Cambridge, and Osborne Daintree, esq., are the principal land-owners. The soil is mostly clay ; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley and beans. The area is 3,891.

acres ; rateable value, £7,809 ; the population in 1871 was 1,335.

TADLOW is a parish, situated on the river Cam, on the borders of Bedfordshire, 6 miles north from Ashwell station, 8 north-west from Royston, and 46 from London, in the hundred of Armingford, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Biggleswade, rural deanery of Shingay, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Giles is an ancient building, in the Early English style, having modern Perpendicular windows on the south side : it has a chancel, nave, south porch, and a tower with 1 bell, and contains a small organ. The register dates from the year 1770. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £127, with residence and 10 acres of glebe, in the gift of Downing College, and held by the Rev. Godfrey Milnes Sykes, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. A Sunday school is held weekly in the church. The manor was anciently in the family of Fitzwarren ; at a later period in that of St. George, and afterwards in that of Downing ; it is now vested in the Master, Professors, and Fellows of Downing College, Cambridge, who are also the principal landowners. The soil is clayey ; subsoil, clay. The crops are chiefly wheat, barley, beans and oats. The area is 1,717 acres ; rateable value, £1,719 ; the population in 1871 was 232.

TEVERSHAM is a parish and village, 3½ miles east from Cambridge, and about half a mile south of the Cambridge and Newmarket road, in the hundred of Flendish, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Cambridge, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of the Holy Trinity is a neat stone building, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, a tower and 1 bell : it was thoroughly restored in 1863. The register dates from the year 1503. The living is a rectory, yearly value £352, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Robert Rashdall, M.A., of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Here is a National school for boys and girls. A Baptist chapel was built here in 1858. The

proceeds of 11 acres of land are distributed annually between the school and the poor. Caius College, who own the manor, Thomas Ware, esq., and Pembroke College, Cambridge, are the principal landowners. The soil is white clay; subsoil, gravel. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 1,200 acres; rateable value, £1,980; the population in 1871 was 286.

THORNEY is a village, parish, and railway station, situated on the river Nene, remarkable for its neatness, forming a liberty in itself, in the north part of the hundred of Witchford, Isle of Ely, on the north-west border of the county adjoining Northamptonshire, close to the Catwater, and surrounded by long drains leading to the port of Wisbech, in the hundred of Wisbech, union and county court district of Peterborough, rural deanery of Wisbech, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely): it is 86 miles from London by road, 14 west from Wisbech, and 7 east from Peterborough. The Midland branch railway from Peterborough to Lynn passes through the parish, and there are stations at Thorney and at Wryde, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward. The village is built on a small eminence, eye, or island, and was anciently called Ankeridge; a monastery was founded here by Saxulf, first Abbot of Medeshampstead, of Peterborough. The fens in the neighbourhood were formerly relieved of their superfluous waters by the very uncertain help of windmills; these have given way to a complete system of drainage, the cost of which exceeded £400,000. His Grace the Duke of Bedford has erected extensive sanitary works for the benefit of Thorney, comprising gas, water, and sewage works. The village has been partially rebuilt, and gas and water introduced to every house. The roads on the Bedford estate, extending to 45 miles, are repaired at the expense of the parish. The farmhouses and buildings are gradually being rebuilt of most substantial materials; large improvements in this direction being carried out by the noble proprietor. Some of the chief roads, at several parts of the parish, are adorned with avenues of fine trees; the Causeway,

Willow hall, and the Whittlesey roads are most noticeable. This place took the name of Thorney from the number of thorns growing around; and in 870 the abbey had a prior and several monks: it was then wasted by the Danes, and in 972 restored by St. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, as a house for Benedictine monks: the members of this house exerted themselves much, like most of their brethren, for bettering the neighbourhood; and William of Malmesbury, in the time of Henry II., speaks in glowing terms of the beauty of the place, and the productiveness of its fields, orchards and vineyards. The abbots attained to great power, were mitred, and sat in Parliament, and at the Dissolution the income was stated to be £411 12s. 11d. yearly. That the abbey was a building of vast extent is manifest from the remains of foundations dug up at sundry times at great distances from its still remaining portion, which in 1638 was fitted up as a parish church, and is named in honour of St. Mary the Virgin: the style of architecture is mixed Saxon and Gothic, and the west front has considerable beauty: it has a nave, north and south transepts, with square tower containing a clock and 1 bell: in 1840 and 1841 considerable additions were made to the church, under the direction of Mr. Blore, and the interior beautifully refitted: the east window is magnificent stained glass, in twenty-one compartments, representing the miracles of Thomas à Becket, and is a fac-simile of parts selected from the windows in Canterbury cathedral; the altar-screen is of delicate and elaborate workmanship, and there are richly-illuminated tablets of the commandments: the whole cost of these improvements was paid by the Duke of Bedford; and the tenantry, to mark their thankfulness for an act of such considerate munificence, bought, by subscription, a fine organ, worth £320: the organ is now divided, and stands on each side of the west window; it contains several beautiful and very rich solo stops, amongst which are the Keraulophon clarionet and Rhor flute: the full combination of the whole organ, which contains twenty-four stops, is exceedingly effective: the whole work was planned by Mr. Arthur Charles Thacker, the organist: the service

in the abbey is choral. Here is a register, commencing in the French language, and dated 1650, which establishes the fact as to a number of Protestants having settled here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The living is a donative, yearly value £220, in the gift of the Duke of Bedford, and held by the Rev. Joshua Cautley, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge. Infant and National schools are maintained by the School Board. There was formerly a hospital for poor persons attached to the abbey. Here is a Literary Society, with news-room and library. There is a right of market on Thursdays, which has fallen into disuse: and fairs for horses, chiefly of the heavy kind, are held on July 1st and September 21st, and are well attended by dealers and others from all parts of the kingdom. The whole of the parish is a possession of the Duke of Bedford, and is a gift from the Crown, formerly held by Francis, Earl of Bedford, who, by enterprising and energetic measures, drained a vast tract of low lands, called the "Bedford Level," at that time a mere waste, but which now ranks amongst the most fertile districts in the kingdom. The mansion here, formerly occupied by the then Earl of Bedford, is a fine country residence; the gardens are tastefully laid out, and the neighbourhood affords some pretty views. The soil is loam; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat and beans. The acreage of the parish is 17,590; rateable value £28,729; the population in 1871 was 2,099.

WRYDE is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east; WILLOW HALL, 3 miles south-west; FRENCH DROVE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles north; ENGLISH DROVE, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north; STONE BRIDGE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south; and THORNEY DYKE, 3 to 5 miles south-east.

TIDD ST. GILES (or TYDD ST. GILES) is a parish in the Isle of Ely, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Wisbech station, and 93 from London, in Wisbech hundred, union and county court district, and rural deanery of Wisbech, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese (Ely), situated on the Lincolnshire border of the county. The church of St. Giles, which is in the Norman and Early English styles, and dates from about the end of the twelfth

century, consists of chancel, nave, aisles, and square detached tower of very ancient date, containing 5 bells: the nave of the church has five Norman arches and one drop arch, with circular piers and varied capitals—some Norman, others Early English: the chancel arch is a drop arch on shafts, with Early English capitals: there are several niches: the south aisle and clerestory windows are Perpendicular, and there is a good modern Decorated west window: the west door is within an ogee arch, with three niches over it, with buttresses and crocketed canopies, and is supposed to be the work of Alan de Walsingham, the architect of the lantern of Ely Cathedral: the tower stands many yards away from the south-east angle of the chancel; its two lower stages seem to be Decorated, its upper stage Perpendicular and battlemented: the church underwent thorough restoration in the year 1869, at a cost of £2,400. The register dates from the year 1559. The living is a rectory, yearly value £1,050, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. James Wise Berryman, B.A., of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Here is a National school for children of both sexes, erected in 1866 by voluntary contributions. There is a Baptist chapel here, and a Methodist chapel at Tidd Gote. Brigstock's charity of £100 yearly is distributed among the poor. William Goddard Jackson, esq., is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are W. Peckover, Fitzalan Howard, and Hynman Allenby, esqrs. The soil is loam; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, mustard, potatoes and peas. The area of the parish is 4,991 acres; rateable value, £8,116; the population in 1871 was 944.

FOUL ANCHOR is 2 miles north-east: here is a station on the Midland branch line from Peterborough and Wisbech to Sutton Bridge and Lynn, known as the Tydd St. Mary station; also a Church of England mission-house. There is a ferry across the Nene here.

TIDD GOTE is a hamlet, partly in Lincolnshire; here is a British school.

TOFT is a parish, about 6 miles south-west from Cambridge, about 10 north from Royston, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-east

from Old North Road station, in the hundred of Longstowe, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Bourn, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew is an ancient stone structure, in Mixed styles: it was thoroughly restored in 1863, and consists of large and handsome chancel, nave, with 5 Pointed arches on either side, with aisles, low square tower with 3 bells, and south porch: it contains some memorials of the family of Eversden, of Eversden: the church of Toft, with the vicarage of Caldecote annexed, was given by Alan, Earl of Brittany, to the Abbey of St. Sergius, and St. Bacchus, in Normandy. The register dates from the year 1539. The living is a rectory, with Caldecote annexed, joint yearly value £462 19s. 4d., with residence, in the gift of Christ's College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Edward Amett Powell, M.A., formerly fellow of that college. A school for boys and girls, endowed with £21 yearly, is supported by the rector. The Primitive Methodists erected a small chapel here in 1862. Eversden's charity of £2 10s. yearly is for bread. The principal landowners are the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, the trustees of the late Valentine Beldam, esq., and Henry Ellis, esq. The soil is heavy clay; subsoil, gravel and gault. The chief crops are wheat, barley, and beans. The area is 1,242 acres; rateable value, £1,920; the population in 1871 was 358.

TRIPLOW (or **THAMPLOW**) is a parish, 3 miles west from Whittlesford station, 54 from London, 8 south from Cambridge, and about 6 north-east from Royston, in the hundred, union, and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Barton, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. George is an ancient stone structure, now being restored, having a chancel, nave, transepts, and central tower with 5 bells, surmounted by a small spire. The register dates from the beginning of the 16th century. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £129, with residence and about 3 acres of glebe land, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. John Watkins, M.A., St. John's college, Cambridge. The great tithes and about 55 acres of glebe belong to St. Peter's

college, Cambridge. Here are National schools for boys and girls, also a British and a Church school. The Independents have a chapel. The charities amount to £9 7s. yearly. H. Perkins, esq., is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are Henry Perkins and Joseph Ellis, esqrs., St. John's and St. Peter's colleges, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Triplow Heath was the scene of a grand rendezvous of the Parliamentary army, under the command of Fairfax and Cromwell, in the month of July, 1647. The soil is sandy and gravelly; the subsoil, gravel and chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 2,489 acres; rateable value, £3,449 3s.; the population in 1871 was 522.

TRUMPINGTON is a parish and village, pleasantly situated on the London and Cambridge turnpike road, on the east bank of the Cam, 2 miles south from Cambridge, in the hundred of Thriplow, Chesterton union, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary and St. Michael, or, according to another account, St. Peter, is a handsome stone building, in the Early Decorated style, with a lofty square embattled tower containing 5 bells: it has a chancel, nave, north and south chapels, porch, organ, and old register chest, the documents in which date from about the middle of the sixteenth century: there are several ancient and modern monuments, and a very ancient brass, 7 feet long, let in on the top of a tombstone, to the memory of Sir Roger de Trumpeton, who died 1280; fragments of the old stained glass are collected together in the east window, and in one of the south windows. The register dates from the year 1671. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £250, with residence, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Spencer Mansel, M.A., late fellow of that college. There is an extensive school, erected in 1842, for children of both sexes, conducted upon the National system; number of children 150: the school has since been enlarged, and an additional room for infants built. The charities amount to

£55 yearly for fuel. Trumpington Hall, the seat of Henry Williams Pemberton, esq., J.P., is a noble brick building, approached by an avenue of lofty trees; Anstey Hall, an ancient brick building, standing in a well-wooded park, is the seat of E. B. Foster, esq., J.P.: there are several villa residences. The trustees of the late Colonel Pemberton, who are lords of the manor, and Ebenezer Bird Foster, esq., are the principal landowners. The soil is loamy and gravelly; the subsoil, gravel. The area is 2,200 acres; rateable value, £6,524; the population in 1871 was 814.

UPWELL is a large village and very extensive parish, 6½ miles south-east from the Wisbech station of the Great Eastern railway, and 95 from London, partly in the hundred of Wisbech, in the Isle of Ely, and a large portion in the hundred of Clackclose, county of Norfolk, union and county court district of Wisbech, rural deanery of Fincham, arch-deaconry of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich: it is situated on either side of the river Nene, which divides the shires. Domesday Book informs us that it belonged, with Outwell, to the Abbey of Ramsey, and was at that period a place of some note. The Norfolk portion of this parish is given in the Post Office Directory of that county. The Mother church stands in Norfolk. Christchurch is an ecclesiastical parish of Upwell, in the Isle of Ely, and is 5 miles south from the Mother church. The church is a cruciform building of brick, with coloured facings: it has tower with 6 bells, chancel, chancel aisles, nave, and north and south transepts: there is a small stained east window. The register dates from the year 1866. The living is a rectory, yearly value £1,594 7s. 2d., with residence, in the gift of Charles Watson Townley, esq., and held by the Rev. George Metcalfe, M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge. Here is a school for boys and girls. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists. The Public Hall was erected by a Limited Company; in it are held meetings, concerts, and lectures. The charities amount to £137 yearly. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor of Wisbech Barton on the part of Upwell in Cambridgeshire. The

principal landowners are the Rev. George James Huddleston, M.A., Peter Huddleston, Richard Orton, and J. C. Townsend, esqrs., Captain Hallord, Lord Overstone, Lady Vansittart, Sir John Smith, Messrs. Michael Sears, Thomas Wright, Samuel West, John Wooll, Henry William Ward, and Miss Orton. The soil is loamy, in many parts highly fertile, and the subsoil clay. The crops are wheat, potatoes, peas, beans and oats, with other produce. The area of the entire parish is 16,454 acres; rateable value of the Cambridge portion, £13,976 7s.; the population in 1871 was 1,502 in Cambridge, and 2,272 in Norfolk; the population of Christchurch ecclesiastical parish was 866.

EXMOOR is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south; Lake's End is 5 miles south; Tip's End, 5 miles south.

LADDUS and Susan's Green lie to the south-west.

WATERBEACH is a parish, station on the London and Ely railway, and large village on the navigable river Cam, 63 miles from London, $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-east from Cambridge, in the hundred of Northstow, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. Gas was introduced here in the year 1866. The church of St. John the Evangelist is an old stone edifice of the 13th century: the south aisle, nave and chancel, have been lately restored, and the church re-seated with carved oak benches, and a lancet stained glass window has been placed in the belfry, with the figure of the patron saint: it has a tower with 5 bells, two modern brick porches, and an organ. The register dates from the year 1653. The living is a discharged vicarage, yearly value about £750, arising chiefly from 290 acres of glebe land, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Henry Christian David Chandler, M.A. of Caius College, Cambridge. Here is a Parochial school, rebuilt in 1874, to hold 170 boys and girls, supported partly by endowment, and partly by government grant and voluntary contribution, with a house and garden for the master. The School Board is about to erect an Infant school and mistress's house in the village, also

a mixed school on the Ely road, about a mile and a half from the village. Here are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. There are charities to the amount of nearly £270 yearly. Two and a half miles north-west are the remains of the ancient abbey of Denny, built in 1160. The principal landowners are Messrs. E. and C. Foster, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Edward Mason, esq., and I. Joseph Toller, esq. The land in this neighbourhood is very fertile; and there are large market garden grounds. The principal crops are wheat, barley, beans, potatoes and turnips. The area is 5,556 acres; rateable value, £11,948; the population in 1871 was 1,619.

JOIST FEN is in this parish.

WELCHES DAM, formerly extra-parochial, is now a parish, 5 miles east from Chatteris, in the South Witchford hundred, North Witchford union, and county court district of March, Isle of Ely, situated on the Old Bedford river. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. The principal landowner is Mr. William Lyon. The soil is clay and fen; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, beans, and roots. The area is 2,980 acres; rateable value, £3,023; the population in 1871 was 145.

WELNEY is a parish, situated partly in the Isle of Ely, and county of Cambridge, and partly in Norfolk, in the hundred of Wisbech, union and county court district of Downham, rural deanery of Fincham, archdeaconry of Norwich, and diocese of Norfolk; it is on the banks of the Old Bedford river, 5 miles west from Hilgay station, 13 south-east from Wisbech, 10 south-east from March. In 1826 the Rev. William Gale Townley erected at his own expense, a handsome suspension bridge across the Hundred-foot river, thus connecting the village with Littleport and Ely, which could previously only be reached by ferry. In 1850 St. Mary's church, a handsome building in the Early English style, was erected, the cost of which was defrayed by funds furnished by Marshall's Charity: it consists of chancel and nave, with a spire and 2 bells, and has sittings

for about 400: there is a handsome stained east window. The register dates from the year 1851. The living, formerly a chapelry of Upwell, is now a rectory, yearly value £1,300, with residence, in the gift of Charles Watson Townley, esq., and held by the Rev. Edward Russell Wilford, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge. A Free school was erected in 1848, the expense of which was defrayed from funds furnished by Marshall's Charity. The Baptists and Methodists have chapels here. The principal landowners are Mr. William Climençon, Robert Beart, esq., H. Little, esq., and W. Little, esq. The soil is clay and fen; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, beans and roots. The area is 5,292 acres; rateable value of Cambridge portion, £3,608, and of Norfolk portion, £6,219; the population, who are wholly dependent on husbandry, numbered in 1871, 557 in the Isle of Ely, and 567 in Norfolk, making a total of 1,124.

TIP'S END lies to the north, and Wash to the east.

WENDY is a parish, situated near the river Rhea, about 5 miles north from Royston railway station, 43 from London, in the hundred of Armingford, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of Shingay, arch-deaconry and diocese of Ely. This parish is well supplied with fine pure water from artesian wells. The church of All Saints is a neat and substantial edifice, and was rebuilt in 1866, at a cost of £1,200: it consists of chancel and nave only: the roof of the nave, which is of open woodwork, was taken from All Saints' church, Cambridge: there is a beautiful stained window, in memory of the late vicar, the Rev. George Washington Phillips. The register dates from the year 1550. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Shingay annexed, yearly value about £200, with residence, in the gift of the trustees of the late Hon. Thomas Windsor, and held by the Rev. Thomas Gibson Davy, of King's College, London. The late Hon. T. Windsor founded a school here, and endowed it with a rent-charge of £30 yearly: the schoolhouse was rebuilt in 1858. The trustees of the late Hon. Thomas Windsor are owners of the entire parish. The soil is loamy, and the subsoil clay. The chief

crops are wheat, barley and beans. The area is 947 acres; rateable value, £1,188 15s.; the population in 1871 was 136.

WENTWORTH (or **WINGFORD**), is a parish, 2½ miles north from Haddenham station, 4½ west from Ely, in the union and county court district of Ely, hundred of South Witchford, Isle of Ely, rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely): it contains a few farmhouses and a public-house. The church of St. Peter is in the Early English style, with Norman arches and embattled tower: it was restored in 1868, partly by the present rector, and partly by the parishioners and private contributions: it consists of chancel, nave, and small tower, containing 1 bell. The register commences from the year 1670. The living is a rectory, yearly value, £437, with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. Robert Raynbird, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge. There is a National school for boys and girls, supported by voluntary contributions. The Dean and Chapter of Ely are lords of the manor. The principal landowners are the Dean and Chapter of Ely, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Thomas M. Vipan, esq. The soil is loam, with clay; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat and beans. The area is 1,541 acres; rateable value, £2,755; the population in 1871 was 180.

GRUNTY FEN, adjoining, formerly extra-parochial, is now a parish. The acreage is 1,246; rateable value, £2,123; the population in 1871 was 180.

WESTLEY (or **WESTLEY WATERLESS**) is a very small village and parish, 5½ miles south-west from Newmarket, and 2 south from the Dullingham station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, in the hundred of Radfield, Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Camps, archidiaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Ely. The church of the Blessed Virgin, which has been repaired, is at present without tower or steeple, and consists of chancel and nave: it contains a very ancient brass to

the memory of Sir Thomas De Creyke and his wife, and two smaller brasses of the Alington family, 1592 and 1594 respectively: the communion plate is of the date of 1568. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, yearly value £326, with residence, in the gift of, and held by, the Rev. Edward Burrigge, s.c.l., of Exeter College, Oxford. A handsome and commodious school was erected here in 1873, at the expense of W. H. Hall, esq., and is chiefly supported by him. Co-operative stores have been established here, which have proved to be a great benefit to the parish. The poor's land produces £32 yearly. William Henry Hall, esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is mixed light and heavy; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 1,102 acres; rateable value, £1,569; the population in 1871 was 198.

WESTON COLVILLE is a village and parish, 4 miles south-east from Six Mile Bottom station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, 6½ north-east from Linton, 7 south from Newmarket, in the hundred of Radfield, union of Linton, county court district of Newmarket, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is an ancient building, having chancel, nave, with a square tower containing 5 bells. The register dates from the year 1700. The living is a rectory, yearly value £335, in the gift of Major Hall, and held by the Rev. Thomas Cooke Kemp. The charities are £2 10s. yearly. There is a Parochial school, erected at the expense of the late General and Miss Hall, to the memory of their father, J. Hall, esq., and now about to be enlarged. The soil is chalk; subsoil, gravel. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The parish contains 2,943 acres; rateable value, £3,897 5s. 4d.; the population in 1871 was 538.

WHADDON is a parish, lying on the Great North Road, 2 miles west from Meldreth station, 42 from London, and 4 north from Royston, in the hundred of Armingford, union and county court district of Royston, rural deanery of

Shingay, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is an old Gothic building, and has a chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and tower with 3 bells: it contains an old oak screen of the thirteenth century, and two handsome stained windows; the ceiling is of carved oak: the chancel floor contains several armorial monumental slabs to noble families: this church was entirely rebuilt in the middle of the fourteenth century: it has recently been restored, at a cost of £2,300, raised by public subscription. The register dates from about the beginning of the seventeenth century. The living is a vicarage, yearly value about £180, with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor: it was appropriated to that collegiate church in 1351, having before that time belonged to the priory of Lewes; the present vicar is the Rev. Isaac Ormsby Powell, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. There are 104 acres of land in lieu of rectorial tithes, belonging to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The Earl of Hardwicke is lord of the manor and principal landowner: the other landowners are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Dean and Canons of Windsor, and Christ's College, Cambridge. The soil is chiefly gault and loam, and the subsoil, gault, gravel and clay. The chief crops are wheat, beans and barley. The area is 1,463 acres; rateable value, £2,773 16s. 8d.; the population in 1871 was 381.

WHITTLESEY.

WHITTLESEY (or Whittlesea as it is generally written) is an ancient market and union town, a polling-place for the county, and station on the Great Eastern railway, in the hundred of North Witchford, Isle of Ely, county court district of Peterborough, and rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese (Ely), 82 miles from London, 11 west from March, and 6½ east-by-south from Peterborough. Witesie is the name given to it in "Domesday Book;" but the name of

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the town is derived from the English clan of the Whittlings. Traces of a Roman road are found at Eldernell, where several antiquities have been dug up, including a massive gold ring.

The navigable river Nene and the Whittlesey dyke run on either side of the town, which is paved, and lighted with gas, and several of the footways are flagged. The Market place is a large open square, and contains the ancient market house, a small building supported by stone pillars. On the south side of the town the dyke banks are shaded by trees overhanging the pathway, which thus forms an agreeable promenade. From Church street and Peterborough end extensive and pleasing views of the adjacent counties of Hunts and Northampton are obtained.

The Whittlesey Improvement Act defines a district around the town for lighting, paving, and cleansing the same, by commissioners appointed under the Act. Many improvements had been previously effected by the governors of the town revenues, a body of twelve trustees, who manage lands formerly devised to relieve the inhabitants of these parishes from the tax anciently laid in the Isle of Ely for the repairs of Aldreth causeway: this ceasing to be levied, a decree of pious uses was made by the Court of Chancery, June 2, 1688, directing the governors to apply the proceeds in any of several specified public uses for the benefit of the said township and inhabitants, as they think fit and direct; hence the paving of the footways in the streets, the support of almshouses, the promotion of watching and lighting the town, the education of the poor in the parish, the erection of a town-hall, with engine house.

Whittlesey consists of two parishes, the boundaries of which were long intermixed and confused. By the Whittlesey Improvement Act (12 and 13 Victoria) they are consolidated for all civil purposes, and divided for ecclesiastical purposes, and are described as the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesey. The ancient parish and manor of St. Mary retained about two-thirds of the whole, after the parish and manor of St. Andrew were taken out of it. A separate district has since been assigned out of

St. Mary's parish to the church at Coates, which will be found described under a separate heading.

St. Mary's church is stated to have twice suffered by fire : two Norman pillars remain in the north side: the south aisle is of the Decorated, and the north aisle, tower and spire are of the Perpendicular style: the tower and highly ornamented lofty spire are much admired, and contain a peal of 8 musical bells with chimes: in 1856 a handsome stained window was placed in the chancel: in 1862 the interior was restored, from designs prepared by Sir G. G. Scott, at a cost of about £2,000: the whole of the seats are of uniform pattern, low, and open at the end: a splendid lofty arch, connecting the tower and nave of the church, greatly adds to the beauty of the building: a chapel (formerly a school-room), forming the eastern end of the south aisle, has been handsomely restored, in memory of the late Sir Harry Smith, bart., a native of Whittlesey, and a life-size bust, by G. G. Adams, and tablet have been erected, and stained glass inserted in three of the windows, to the memory of Sir Harry: there is also a handsome stained west window, given by Mrs. Waller, wife of the present vicar: the chancel contains a handsome reredos, presented by Thomas Bowker, esq., J.P., and D.L.: in the chancel are sedilia and a holy water stoup. The register dates from the year 1683. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £242, in the gift of J. W. Childers, esq., and held by the Rev. William Waller, M.A., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.

The church of St. Andrew, a stone building, in the Perpendicular and Decorated style, has a fine square tower, with turrets and a peal of 6 bells: it consists of chancel, nave and aisles, and contains some excellent pillars and windows, principally of the Decorated style: the great beauty of this church was unrecognized till its restoration in 1872, under the guidance of Mr. R. R. Rowe, of Cambridge: a stained east window was then given by the vicar and his friends, and the church was made entirely free to all the inhabitants alike, the chancel being restored to the choir; the services are attended by large congregations.

The register dates from the year 1635. The living is a vicarage, yearly value about £500, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and held by the Rev. Henry Burgess, LL.D., of Glasgow, and Ph.D. of Gottingen: the living has been greatly improved since the appointment of the present vicar, by the purchase of a vicarage house, the purchase money (£1,350) being lent by Queen Anne's Bounty.

There are two good National schools, with teachers' residences, in which about 500 children are taught.

There are places of worship for the Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodists, Independents, General and Particular Baptists, and Primitive Methodists.

The Cemetery, formed in 1859, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, on the Coates road, and covers an area of four acres, and contains two neat mortuary chapels.

The Town Hall is a plain brick building, in Almshouse street; in it are held magisterial and other meetings; and the fire engines are kept in this building. Petty sessions for the liberties of Whittlesey and Thorney are held at the Town Hall on the first and third Thursday of every month, at 11 a.m.

Here are the works of Mr. William Nelson Bundy for flax scutching. Here are, also, several yards for manufacturing bricks, tiles, and drain pipes, and some excellent beds of gravel.

The market is held on Friday, and is an important one for corn; and a fair for horses is held January 25, and for horses and cattle, June 13 and October 26. Courts-leet and baron are held twice a year; the fines in the manor are certain.

Whittlesey is the head-quarters of a rifle-corps (the 4th Cambridgeshire, which musters about 70 enrolled members). There is a library and news-room in the Market place, which was founded in the year 1797, and another in London street, called The Institution.

The Union house was erected in 1874, and is a handsome brick building, situated on the Coates road: it has room for about 200 inmates.

The two parishes form the Whittlesey poor-law union.

There are several charities, founded by Kelfull, Dow, Randall, Noble, and Sudbury: that of Mr. Kelfull includes a provision for fifteen boys; and that of Mr. Sudbury for the commercial education of five boys and apprenticing others, and the governors are also bound to educate twelve boys; the other funds are distributed on particular days in donations to the poor; total of these charities about £260 yearly.

The soil of the whole parish is chiefly a black loam, with a subsoil of clay and gravel; the land is fertile, and the chief crops are wheat, peas and potatoes, with a great portion of rich pasture.

Whittlesey Mere, so called from this place, was 6 miles distant, but in Huntingdonshire: it has been drained by the Middle Level Commissioners, who have brought 1,500 acres under cultivation.

The Wash, which forms an extensive portion of this parish, is, for many months of the year, covered with water to a depth of several feet: it is about 7 miles long, and varying from half a mile to one mile and a quarter in width: the land is chiefly used for pasturage. There are ferry-boats at several parts of the Wash; wild fowl and other migratory birds abound in the vicinity. J. W. Childers, esq., is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are J. W. Childers, John Waddelow, William Chatteris Livett, Henry Layton Burnham, Isham Strong, and several other smaller owners.

The parishes of Whittlesey, with the hamlets of Coates, Eastrea, and the surrounding Fens, contained in 1871 a population of 7,002, almost all of whom depend upon agriculture for support; the parishes contain 24,555 acres of rich and productive land, and, including water and waste land, 26,200 acres; rateable value, £43,679.

POND'S BRIDGE is an ecclesiastical parish, about 3 miles south, formed in 1866 from the parishes of St. Andrew, Whittlesey, and Ramsey and Standground, in Hunts, but as the principal part of the parish is in Hunts, it will be

given under that county: the population of the portion in Cambridgeshire in 1871 was 408.

FLYCROFT lies to the south.

WHITTLESFORD is a parish and village, and station on the Great Eastern railway, near the river Cam, 45 miles by road from London, and 7 south from Cambridge, in the hundred of its name, union of Linton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The station is 1 mile south from the village. The church of St. Barnabas is an ancient structure, standing about a quarter of a mile from the village, and consists of chancel, side chapel, nave, south aisle, with a tower in the centre, containing 5 bells: the font is supposed to be Saxon, and the ancient carved oak seats are handsome: the church is now undergoing restoration, at a cost of £250, to be defrayed by subscriptions. The living is a vicarage, yearly value about £350, in the gift of Jesus College, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Edmund Lord, M.A., of that College. Here is a Charity school for boys and girls, endowed by Mr. William Westley, formerly a grocer of this village, with £94 yearly. The Primitive Methodists and Independents have chapels here. In the centre of the village are the extensive agricultural implement works of Mr. Robert Maynard, which have been established over 30 years, and Mr. Richard Porter has a brewery here. There are various charities, amounting to £123 yearly, which are distributed to the poor in coals and money. The Working Men's Institute, erected at the cost of about £600, by Mr. Robert Maynard, who was also the builder and architect, is a handsome building; it contains lecture-hall, reading-rooms, and bagatelle room. The principal landowners are Joseph Hollick Tickell, esq., who is lord of the manor, Robert Maynard, esq., and Thomas Parker, esq. The soil is gravelly; subsoil, chalk. The crops are wheat, barley, oats and peas. The area is 1,915 acres; rateable value, £2,872 10s.; and the population in 1871 was 821.

WICKEN is a village and parish, 3 miles south from Soham, and 8 north-west from Newmarket, in the hundred of Staploe, union of Newmarket, county court district of Soham, rural deanery of Fordham, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Lawrence is an ancient Gothic cruciform structure, having chancel, nave, aisles, transept, porch, and square tower with 5 bells, the oldest was cast in 1582: there is a vault within the church, in which the remains of several members of Oliver Cromwell's family were buried, but these remains have been removed from the vault for the accommodation of those of another family: there is a marble slab to Henry Cromwell, son of the Protector, *ob.* 1673. The register dates from the year 1564. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £140, with residence, in the gift of Simeon's trustees, and held by the Rev. Richard Peers Hardman, of King's College, London. A school for 40 boys and 40 girls, originally endowed by the late Mary Hatch, has since been rebuilt and enlarged, with a house attached for two teachers, at an expense of £345, raised by voluntary contributions: this school is now under Government inspection, and is capable of holding 123 children. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, and one for Primitive Methodists. There are charities producing £40 yearly. Ancient coins and other antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Spinney Abbey is now a farm-house. James Thornton, esq., of Theobalda, Waltham Cross, Herts, is lord of the manor. The principal resident landowner is Isaac Aspland Aspland, esq.; the other owners are the trustees of the late Miss Mary Hatch, Mr. Robert Chambers Golding, F. H. Chichester, esq., and William Dunn Gardner, esq. The soil is various; subsoil is chiefly clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley and beans. The area is 3,812 acres; rateable value, £6,417; and the population in 1871 was 1,133.

WEST WICKHAM is a village and parish, 3 miles from Bartlow station, 4 north-east from Linton, and 10 south from Newmarket, in the hundred of Chilford, union

of Linton, county court district of Saffron Walden, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely, situated on the borders of Suffolk. The church of St. Mary is an ancient edifice, consisting of chancel and nave, with square tower containing 5 bells. The register dates from the year 1657. The living is a vicarage, with that of West Wrattling annexed, joint yearly value £295, in the gift of the Earl of Hardwicke, and held by the Rev. John Lowder Laycock Lees, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge. Here is a Parochial school. There are a mission hall and labourers' institute in this village, erected in 1870, by John De-Fraigne, esq. The Earl of Hardwicke is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is clay; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 2,937 acres; rateable value, £3,710 7s. 6d.; and the population in 1871 was 522

STREETLY END is a hamlet half a mile south.

GREAT WILBRAHAM is a parish and village, 7 miles east from Cambridge, a mile and a half east-by-north from the Fulbourn station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, and 2 miles south from the Cambridge and Newmarket road, in the hundred of Staine, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Nicholas is an ancient stone building, having chancel, nave, transepts, and west gallery, tower, in which are 5 bells, and contains an organ, and an ancient font. The register dates from the year 1561. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £303, in the gift of Edward Hicks, esq., and held by the Rev. Francis William Hudson, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a National school for boys and girls. The Baptists have a small chapel here. Edward Hicks, esq., J.P., is lord of the manor and the principal landowner. The soil is various; subsoil, various. The chief crops are wheat, barley and roots. The area is 2,800 acres; rateable value, £4,130; the population in 1871 was 604.

LITTLE WILBRAHAM is a village and parish, about 6 miles east from Cambridge, $2\frac{1}{4}$ from the Fulbourn station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, and 1 mile south from the Cambridge and Newmarket road, in the hundred of Staine, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Ely. The church of St. John is an old stone building, consisting of chancel, nave, north aisle, and a tower in which are 3 bells. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, yearly value £926, in the gift of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and held by the Rev. Phillip Booth, B.D., of that college. Here is a National school, a red brick Gothic building erected in 1849. Johnson's charity consists of 80 acres of land, producing about £120 yearly, distributed amongst the poor of the parish. Edward Hicks, esq. is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are W. H. Hall, esq. Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and several small owners. The soil is various; subsoil, various. The chief crops are wheat, barley and roots; the area, including fen lands, is 1,300 acres; rateable value, £2,082. The population in 1871 was 371.

SIX MILE BOTTOM is a hamlet in this parish, 2 miles south-east, where is a station on the Cambridge and Newmarket line. A school has been erected here at the expense of and supported by W. H. Hall, esq.; here is also a free reading room, supported by the same gentleman. The Cottage, situated near Six Mile Bottom, is a neat residence, the property of W. H. Hall esq.; it was occupied by the Prince of Wales in 1872, whilst on a shooting excursion.

WILBURTON is a parish, and station on the Ely, Haddenham and Sutton line of the Great Eastern railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Ely, and 13 north from Cambridge, situated partly in the Fen lands, Isle of Ely, in South Witchford hundred, Ely union and county court district and rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely). The church of St. Peter is a Gothic structure of the fifteenth century, bearing traces of two former buildings of Saxon

and Norman dates, and consists of nave, aisles, porch, and tower; it was restored in 1851, and enlarged in 1868 with a north transept, by the Messrs. Pell, in memory of their late parents, Sir Albert Pell, serjeant-at-law and judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, and the Hon. Dame Margaret Letitia Matilda Pell, daughter of the twelfth Lord St. John, of Bletsoe. The register dates from the year []. The living is a vicarage, nett yearly value £200, having been augmented to this sum by a legacy of the late Miss Pell, and a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in the gift of the Archdeacon of Ely, and held by the Rev. Richard P. Prichard, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford. The Baptists have a chapel here. New Manor House is a handsome modern edifice of brick, and is the seat of Oliver Claude Pell, esq., J.P., who is lord of the manor and lay rector. The principal landowners are O. C. Pell, esq., the Messrs. Camps, and Mrs. Simpson. The soil varies from red sand to stiff clay on the upper land; the whole of the fen land is in good cultivation. The crops are wheat, barley, oats and beans; the area is 2,233 acres; rateable value, £4,768 0s. 11d.; the population in 1871 was 546.

WILLINGHAM is a large village and parish, a mile and a quarter north from Long Stanton station, 70 miles from London, 10 north-west from Cambridge, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ east from St. Ives, in the hundred of Papworth, union of Chesterton, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Chesterton, archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is a large and handsome building, with lofty tower and pinnacles: on the north side of the chancel is a chapel, in the Decorated style, with a stone roof of singular construction. The register dates from the year 1559. The living is a rectory, nett yearly value £677, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Here is a Charity school for boys, the foundation of which dates as far back as 1600, when a subscription was raised for its support, and the money collected was spent in buying an estate, which produces £20 yearly; in addition, Dr. Saywell,

formerly Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, bequeathed £10 per annum for its support, as an encouragement to the schoolmaster to teach the children their catechism and prayers: the limited number is 30, who are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. A School Board has been formed, and the school is held in a large building formerly used as a British school; there is also a small public reading-room. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. Alms-houses were founded for four poor widows, in 1616, by William Smith, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and endowed with £12 per annum. Greaves Charity, founded in 1505, producing £47 yearly, is spent in coals for the poor. E. H. Finch Hatton, esq. is lord of the manor of Willingham; and W. Parker Hamond, esq., is lord of Bourneys. The principal landowners are Queens', Corpus Christi, and Jesus Colleges, Cambridge. The soil is principally heavy; subsoil, mostly blue clay. The chief crops are wheat, beans, barley and garden produce; rateable value, £9,321; the population in 1871 was 1,619. The area is 4,633 acres.

WIMBLINGTON (formerly a hamlet of Doddington) is now a parish, and station on the Wisbech and St. Ives branch of the Great Eastern railway, in the hundred of North Witchford, Isle of Ely, union of North Witchford, county court district of March, and rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely): it is situated on the road from Chatteris to March, 3 miles south from March. The church of St. John is a new Gothic building, having chancel, nave and aisles, and was opened in May, 1874. The register dates from the year 1708. The living is a rectory, yearly value £2,200, in the gift of Sir Thomas Peyton, bart., and held by the Rev. Joseph Hill, B.A. of Worcester College, Oxford. In 1714 Mr. Thomas Eaton directed a school to be founded here, and bequeathed property of the value of £140 with which to endow it. There are three chapels for Dissenters, two belonging to the Methodists, and one to the Primitive Methodists. At Stonea Grange, a short distance from the village, there was formerly a Roman station, traces

of which are still to be found, on the site of which coins have been frequently found. An old cannon ball found here, weighing 24lbs., is in the possession of T. Richards, esq., J.P. Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. (lord of the manor), T. Richards, esq., the trustees of Mr. Robert Sheppherdson, and Christopher Addison, esq., are the principal landowners. The soil is clayey; subsoil clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 7,589 acres; rateable value, £12,681; the population in 1871 was 1,209.

WIMPOLE is a parish, about 8 miles north-west from Royston station, about 9 south-west from Cambridge, and 3 south-east from Old North Road station, in the hundred of Wetherley, union of Caxton and Arrington, county court district of Cambridge, rural deanery of Barton, and archdeaconry and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew was, with the exception of the chantry, rebuilt of red brick in 1749: the east window is of stained glass, the centre subject being "King David with his Harp," and on either side St. Catherine and St. Simon: the edifice contains many marble monuments to former lords of the manor: there is a recumbent life-size marble figure of the late Lord Hardwicke, also one of the Chicheley family, each on altar tombs. The register dates from the year 1540. The living is a rectory, yearly value £460, with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Hardwicke, and held by the Rev. Edward Thomas Liddell, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and J.P. Wimpole Hall, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, P.C., M.A., is a spacious brick mansion: the central part was built by Sir Thomas Chicheley about the year 1632: the wings were added by Lord Oxford: the house was newly fronted, and the principal apartments fitted up by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke: it contains a valuable collection of pictures by old masters: the deer park consists of 300 acres: in front of the house is a spacious avenue, extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. A substantial school building was erected in 1860, and is supported by the Earl of Hardwicke. The Chicheley charity of £20 yearly is for fuel, and Beho's of £1 3s. 4d. for bread. The Earl of Hardwicke

is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The soil is stiff clay; subsoil, clay and gault. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 2,428 acres; rateable value, £2,907; the population in 1871 was 419.

WISBECH.

WISBECH is one of the most considerable and thriving towns in the county; it is in the hundred and union of the same name, and liberty of the Isle of Ely, rural deanery of Wisbech, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese (Ely), on the borders of Norfolk, within a few miles of the sea, to which it has access by the navigable river Nene, and which makes it a port. By the Wisbech canal it has also a continuous communication by the Ouse with Cambridge, Hertford, and London. This town is 87 miles from London, 40 north from Cambridge, 116 east-by-north from Birmingham, *viâ* Peterborough and Blisworth, 22 east from Spalding, 63 north-north-east from Northampton, 34 east from Stamford, 23 north from Ely, 21 east from Peterborough, 15½ west-south-west from Lynn, and 64 west from Norwich, *viâ* Lynn. It is the seat of the January and July quarter sessions for the liberty of the Isle of Ely, a polling place for the shire, a market and union town, head of a county court district, and the seat of the petty sessions for the hundred.

The river Nene intersects the town, the larger portion being on the south side of the river. The thoroughfares facing the river are known chiefly as the North and South Brinks; and further extensions on the river banks are styled quays and parades.

The Great Eastern Railway Company have a branch railway from their line to Wisbech Harbour, a convenience which will probably assist the further development of the timber and coal trade of the town. The Midland railway has a line from Peterborough, which communicates also with the Great Northern line at Sutton Bridge; by means of these railways this town is rendered one of the most de-

sirable ports for carrying on shipping transactions between the Midland Counties and the Baltic Sea. The Midland has also a tramway on the west bank of the river into the Old Market. The railway stations are about three-quarters of a mile from the centre of the town, the Midland on the north, and the Great Eastern on the south; but street railways have been formed to communicate with the warehouses on the north side of the town, so that railway trucks can be loaded or unloaded direct out of the warehouses and ships without cartage expenses.

The chief trade is in shipping, corn, potatoes, bones, wool, seeds, hides, coal and timber. Salt also forms a commodity of the chief exports, and it arrives from Worcestershire by the Midland railway. There are also machine works, foundries, planing and sawing mills, brickfields, breweries, rope works, cooperage, printing offices, mast and block works, numerous wind and some steam corn and oilcake mills, tobacco pipe works, coach building, and works for creosoting timber, and agricultural implement works, nurseries and market gardens, ship, boat, and barge building and repairing, &c. In the year ending 31st March, 1875, 80,000 quarters of corn were sold at Wisbech. Vessels of 500 tons enter the port. In 1874 the number of foreign vessels entered inwards was 237, with a registered tonnage of 49,046, and coast vessels 200, with registered tonnage of 11,188; total, 437 vessels, and 60,234 registered tons. In the same year 93 vessels cleared outwards, with 14,195 registered tons. The railway communication hence to all parts of England has somewhat injured the shipping trade of this port. Extensive improvements of the quays, by the construction of new wharfing, have been executed since 1852, at an expense of about £60,000 to the town, and an iron bridge of large span has been erected.

The town is governed by a municipal corporation, and is formed into two wards, north and south, with a mayor, six aldermen, eighteen town councillors, a separate commission of the peace, a treasurer, town clerk, town chamberlain, charitable trustees, harbour master, and superintendent of police. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with

water from chalk springs at Marham, in Norfolk, 21 miles distant.

The town contains a number of good houses, also well stocked shops. The Market place is a fine, open, spacious street; the pavements and portions of the street are flagged. The Crescent is a handsome street, with shrubs and trees in the centre. The Old Market, in which the corn merchants' offices are chiefly situated, is also a fine, spacious square.

The church of SS. Peter and Paul, which was restored in 1858, at a cost of £4,200, is in the Early Norman and Perpendicular styles, having a large square tower with 10 fine-toned bells, chancel, double nave, transept, south porch, font, clock, and organ, rebuilt and enlarged in 1873, at the cost of £650: the clock was erected by Mr. James Dann, of this town, at a cost of about £400. The register dates from the year 1558. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £930, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. John Scott, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge.

St. Augustine is an ecclesiastical parish, formed in 1870 from the civil parishes of St. Peter, Wisbech and Leverington. The church, erected in 1868-9, and opened in May, 1869, is a neat brick building, with stone dressings, in the Early English style: the cost was about £4,000, defrayed by subscription: it has a chancel, nave, aisles, and bell-turret and 1 bell. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £360, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Alfred John Perry, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin.

There is a chapel of ease in the Old Market: it is an octagonal brick building, with an ornamental roof and stone facings, with pinnacles, embattlements, and entrance porch. The living is a perpetual curacy, yearly value £325, in the gift of trustees, and held by the Rev. Thomas Pattison Holmes, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The Particular Baptist chapel, in Upper Hill street, is substantial and handsome. In 1873 the General Baptists erected a chapel, with a lofty spire, in Ely place. The Methodist Free church, in Little Church street, is a neat

ouilding; and the Primitive Methodists have just erected a handsome chapel in Church terrace. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and chapels for Baptists (two), Independents, Wealeysans, and two other Dissenting sects, and a Friends' Meeting-house.

There are two cemeteries, one belonging to, and situated near, the church, and the other to Dissenters, on the Leverington road, each with a mortuary chapel, and grounds ornamented with shrubs and evergreens.

There is a Grammar school in Upper Hill street, with endowments for the masters, and also exhibitions to Magdalene College, Cambridge: the school is in charge of the Charity Trustees: amongst the earliest endowments is that of Sir Nicholas Sandys, A.D. 1639: the exhibitions attached to the school are founded through the Holmes' charity: the master of the school is allowed to take boarders on his premises. There are National schools for boys, girls, and infants, and British schools for boys, girls, and infants. St. Peter's National school has an endowment of £250 yearly.

The Corn Exchange is situated on the North brink; the building includes, in addition to a spacious and handsome Exchange sales room, the offices usual to such establishments: the Police offices are situate in the Corn Exchange buildings.

The Public Hall, situate in Upper Hill street, is a fine lofty and spacious room; it is used for concerts, public meetings, and other purposes. There are council-rooms, sessions-house, stamp office (under a distributor), a museum, four news-rooms, literary society, mechanics' institute and library, &c.: a working men's club and institute, with 700 members, in a prosperous state, and admirably adapted, by good management and adequate premises, to suit the comforts and pleasure of the classes it is open to.

There is a Custom-house, with a collector and controller, and a small establishment.

The charities for distribution in money and kind amount to nearly £600 yearly.

There are two public banks, a savings bank, four weekly newspapers, baths, also several excellent hotels: the "Rose

and Crown," the "White Lion," and the "White Hart" are the chief, but many other houses afford accommodation for commercial travellers.

There is a corps of Volunteer Rifles, the 2nd Cambridge-shire.

The Union Workhouse is capable of containing 475 inmates, and averages 260 inmates. The building is extensive, and stands in spacious grounds on the Lynn road. The union comprises the following parishes, viz.:—*In Cambridgeshire*: Elm, Leverington, Newton, Outwell, Parson Drove, Tidd Saint Giles, Upwell, Wisbech St. Mary, and Wisbech St. Peter. *In Norfolk*: Clenchwarton, Emneth, Outwell, Terrington St. Clement, Terrington St. John, Tilney All Saints, Tilney-cum-Islington, Tilney Saint Lawrence, Upwell, Walpole St. Andrew, Walpole St. Peter, Walsoken, and West Walton.

The Wisbech County Court district comprises the following parishes, viz.:—Elm, Emneth, Leverington, Newton, Outwell, Parson Drove, Tidd St. Giles, Upwell, Walsoken, Walpole St. Andrew, Walpole St. Peter, West Walton, Wisbech St. Mary, and Wisbech St. Peter.

There is a House of Correction for the Isle of Ely and borough of Wisbech.

The Police force consists of one superintendent, three sergeants, and eight constables.

A Cattle Market has been formed at a cost of £2,000, on the site of the old one, near to the Corn Exchange; it has a large area of ground, appropriated to sheds and offices. The market day is Saturday, when sometimes 12,000 quarters of wheat have been sold. The cattle markets are held on Thursdays and Saturdays weekly. The fair days are the Saturday after the end of Lynn February 14th fair, which lasts fourteen days; Thursday before Whit-Sunday, and July 25, for horses, and August 12, for beasts; Wednesday about middle of September, for hiring.

A park, or pleasure grounds, comprising an area of 19 acres, planted with shrubs, flowers, and evergreens, was opened in 1870, at the cost of £3,769 18s. 10d., of which sum the land cost £2,400, the remainder being expended in

enclosing and ornamenting. Adjoining and overlooking the park is the North Cambridgeshire Cottage Hospital, a neat brick building, with lodge, and detached residence for the surgeon, built and well furnished by the munificence of Miss M. E. Trafford Southwell, of Honington Hall, Grantham, at the cost of about £8,000, who likewise endowed it with £6,000, to which have been added donations from Messrs. Peckover and other families in the town and neighbourhood to the amount of £4,000; it has accommodation for 24 patients.

Here are the following Almshouses:—Hawkins and King John's, in Cemetery road, for twelve families, rebuilt by Wisbech Burgesses in 1835; Castle Almshouses, in Love lane, for five poor women, all of good report, built and endowed by Joseph Medworth in 1692, as per Corporation records; Mrs. Meyers', Canal side, for five families, built in 1815; and Stermyn's Almshouses, in Church terrace, erected by Wisbech burgesses, for twelve families.

The Bishop of Ely is lord of the manor of Wisbech Barton.

The soil is loam; subsoil, clay. Chief crops, wheat, market garden produce and pasturage. The acreage is 6,492; rateable value, £34,870; the population in 1871 was 9,362.

NEW WALSOKEH, in the county of Norfolk, is an eastern suburb of Wisbech, and is separated from it only by the Wisbech canal, over which are bridges connecting the two places. The names of residents in New Walsoken are given with the Norfolk Directory.

CORPORATION.

MAYOR—John Minnett Mason.

ALDERMEN.

Term of Office

Expires.

1877. William Groom

„ John Hampson

„ William Pike Bays

1880. Frederic Ford (Deputy Mayor)

Term of Office

Expires.

1880. Arthur William English

„ John Minnett Mason (Mayor)

COUNCILLORS.

<i>North Ward.</i>	<i>South Ward.</i>
Term of Office	Term of Office
Expires.	Expires.
1875. Frederick Peatling	1875. John Baker
„ Frank Metcalfe	„ Alfred Bates
„ Charles Gane	„ Thomas Pulley Maxey
1876. John William Stanley	1876. James Banham
„ William Cross	„ Thomas Patrick
„ George Frdk. Phillips	„ John Goward, jun
1877. Charles Hubbard	1877. Alfred Bothamley
„ George Hiscox	„ Frederick Bray
„ Thomas Cockett	„ John Leach

QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.—Friday, 5th February, 1875; Friday, 7th May, 1875; Friday, 6th August, 1875; Tuesday, 9th November, 1875

Auditors, T. M. Patrick & Richard Dawbarn

Mayor's Auditor, Alderman Ford

Revising Assessors, John Simmons & Abraham Plumb

Treasurer, William Peckover, esq

Town Clerk, Francis Jackson

Town Chamberlain, Harry Willard

Surveyor, Charles Mumford

Collector of Port Dues, R. Adams

Collector of Watch & Port Rates, Stephen Sharpe

Harbour Masters, Robert James Carter Day, Wisbech &

Searle Lowe, Sutton Bridge

Inspector of Weights & Measures, W. Warner

Mayor's Beadle & Crier, John Todd

Hall Keeper, Maria Easton

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Treasurer, William Peckover

Clerk, F. Jackson

Medical Officer of Health, George Mason

Surveyor, Harry Willard

Inspector of Nuisances, James Balding

Beadle, John Todd

Collector, Stephen Sharpe
Superintendent of Fire Engines, W. M. Rust
Inspector of Common Lodging Houses, W. Sharpe
Collector of Market Tolls, James Balding

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE BOROUGH.

The Mayor	George Dawbarn, esq
The Ex-Mayor	William Groom, esq
Robert Dawbarn, esq	John Clarkson Maynard, esq
John Hampson, esq	Arthur William English, esq
Frederick Ford, esq	

Clerk, Francis Jackson, esq

CHARITY TRUSTEES.

Alexander Peckover	George Frederick Phillips
Frederick Morehouse Metcalfe	John Gardiner
George Dawbarn	William Thomas Oldham
Frederick Fawcett	John Clarkson M. Maynard
Henry William Ward	Charles Gane
Rev. John Scott	William Smith
A. J. Perry	William Gay
	Richard W. Dawbarn

Treasurer, William Peckover, esq
Clerk, Edward Hugh Jackson

WISBECH ST. MARY is a parish, 2½ miles south-west of Wisbech, in Wisbech hundred, union and county court district, rural deanery of Wisbech, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese (Ely), Isle of Ely. The civil parish includes the ecclesiastical districts of GUYHIRN, MURROW (which will be found under separate headings), and the hamlets of THORNEY TOLL and THOLOMAS DROVE, and a portion of WISBECH FEN. The Midland railway passes through the village, and has a station here. The church of St. Mary is an ancient building, in the Perpendicular style: it has a large chancel, with seven windows, a nave of wide drop arches, with octagonal piers and clerestory windows: the font is much older than the present church: there are some curious brackets

about the church, and the remains of the stoup in the south porch: the stoup is unusually large. The register dates from the year 1560. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £700, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, and held by the Rev. Philip Carlyon, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Here is a National school: also Primitive Methodist chapel. Here are several important charities, the principal consisting of 61 acres, left, A.D. 1593, by Mr. Bend, 8 acres, added by the Commissioners of the Bedford Level (*temp.* Charles II.), comprising, with other lands, 75 acres, the rents of which, about £240 yearly, are given twice a year to the poor; 21 acres of land left in 1726 by Francis Hardy, for the endowment of a school for the parishioners; £50 left in 1605 by Mrs. Bend, the interest to be given—two-thirds to this parish and one-third to Parson Drove; 25A. 3R. 26P. of land, in 1833-4, were allotted by the Inclosure Commissioners, to be let in small lots to the poor of this parish at nominal rentals; 15 cottages have been erected for the use of poor labourers, who pay 1s. each per annum for them. The rentals of lands let to the poor are applied to the poor relief fund. The charities enumerated are enjoyable by the whole parishioners of Wisbech St. Mary. The Dean and Chapter of Ely are lords of the manor. The principal land-owners are the Dukes of Somerset and Bedford, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., Thomas Williamson, and Algernon Peckover, esq. The soil is loam; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, and root crops. The area is 9,720 acres; rateable value, £16,316; the population in 1871 was 2,165.

THOLOMAS DROVE is a hamlet, 2 miles south-west of Wisbech St. Mary. Here is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

THORNEY TOLL is a hamlet, 7½ miles west from the parish church, and is included in the ecclesiastical parish of Guyhirn, which see. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the Fen, at a place called The Alley.

WITCHAM is a parish, about 6 miles west from Ely, standing on a height about three-quarters of a mile from the

high road from Ely to Chatteris, and about 2 miles north-east from Sutton station, in South Witchford hundred, Ely union and county court district, in the Isle of Ely, rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese (Ely). The church of St. Martin is ancient, with a chancel and nave, in which is a double piscina, and a tower with 1 bell. The register dates from the year 1663. The living is a vicarage, £310 gross yearly value, with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. Richard Waldegrave Packer, B.A., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. The Wesleyans have a small chapel here. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor, and with Thomas Saberton, esq., F. W. Poole, esq., and Mr. Julius Martin are the principal landowners. The soil is gravel; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, beans, barley and oats. The area is 2,671 acres; rateable value, £3,807 7s. 9d.; the population in 1871 was 478, wholly engaged in husbandry.

WOLVEY HILLS and WOLVEY HOLES are two extra-parochial places on the verge of the fens connected with this parish.

WITCHAM GRAVEL is in the jurisdiction of the city of Ely.

WITCHFORD is a parish in the Isle of Ely, giving name to the two hundreds in the south of which it is situated, 3 miles south-west from Ely, and 70 from London, in Ely union and county court district, and rural deanery of Ely, and in the peculiar archidiaconal jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese (Ely): it is entirely agricultural. The church of St. Andrew, which is very ancient, is in the Early English style, and has a square tower with 3 bells: it was thoroughly restored in 1851. The register dates from the year 1778. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £300 with residence, built in 1847, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. Hanworth Edward Rackham, M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. A school-room was built in 1851 by the vicar, assisted by subscriptions. There

are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. The Dean and Chapter of Ely are lords of the manor. The principal landowners are Christopher Ramberton, esq., the Rev. G. Hall, James Cropley, esq., Clare College, Cambridge, and the Ely feoffees. The soil is clay; subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat and beans. The area is 2,376 acres; rateable value, £4,426; the population in 1871 was about 594.

WOOD DITTON is a parish and village, 63 miles from London, and 4 south from Newmarket, in the hundred of Cheveley, Newmarket union and county court district, rural deanery of Fordham, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Mary is an old stone edifice, in the Early English style, with addition in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and with a tower in which are 5 bells: it is much out of repair. The register dates from the year 1567. The living is a vicarage, yearly value £250, in the gift of the Duke of Rutland, lay rector, and held by the Rev. Josiah Walker, B.C.L., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Here is a National school for boys and girls, erected by subscription in 1847. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is clay; subsoil, clay and chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area is 4,899 acres; rateable value, £9,175; the population in 1871, chiefly distributed in the hamlets of **DITTON GREEN**, **LITTLE DITTON**, **SAXON STREET**, and a part of **NEWMARKET**, was 1,472.

WEST WRATTING is a village and parish, 4 miles south-east from the Six Mile Bottom station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway, 5 north-east from Linton, 9 south from Newmarket, in the hundred of Radfield, union of Linton, county court district of Newmarket, rural deanery of Camps, archdeaconry of Sudbury, and diocese of Ely. The church of St. Andrew is a very ancient structure

consisting of chancel and nave, with a square tower containing 5 bells. The register dates from the year 1579. The living is a vicarage, with that of West Wickham annexed, yearly value £295 with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, and held by the Rev. John Lowder Laycock Lees, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge. Here is a National school for boys and girls. The Independents have a chapel here. Wratting Park, the seat of Mrs. W. T. Frost, is a short distance from the village: the mansion is situated in a well-wooded park. The Dean and Chapter of Ely are lords of the manor. The principal landowners are E. P. Frost, esq., Captain Harry Frost, and Mrs. W. T. Frost, Mr. J. Deer, the trustees of the late H. P. Frere, and the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. The soil is clay; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The area is 3,498 acres; rateable value, £4,877 4s. 6d.; the population in 1871 was 705.

